

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS
Correspondence solicited
bonds while they can. State
are a better investment than
CASTLEMAN, IS E. A.

OLUTELY PURE

HOMPSON
The Liquor Dealer
DIRECT IMPORTER
RHINE
MADERIA
SHERRY
CLARET
SAUTERNE
AGNES - KEPT - IN
IMPORTED CIGARS
SEER BUSCH HERE

HOMPSON
ATLANTA

CITY BANK
ATLANTA, GA.

President. Jacob H. ...
as National Banks.
paper discounted. Local
States, Canada and through
RANGE
and other European countries.
ations. Issue
A SAVING DEPARTMENT
in left days.
in per annum if left twelve months.

PRER GOLD
pressed Lumber. Large
ices.
Glenn Sts., on East Tenn.

SCHEDULE
FLORIDA RAILROAD
ATE TO FLORIDA
rd Time. 10:15 Meridian.

TH.
No. 1. No. 2.
11:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m.
1:30 p.m. 1:30 p.m.
3:30 p.m. 3:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.
7:30 p.m. 7:30 p.m.
9:30 p.m. 9:30 p.m.

TH.
No. 2. No. 4.
5:30 a.m. 5:30 a.m.
7:30 a.m. 7:30 a.m.
9:30 a.m. 9:30 a.m.
11:30 a.m. 11:30 a.m.
1:30 p.m. 1:30 p.m.
3:30 p.m. 3:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

TH.
No. 3. No. 5.
10:00 a.m. 10:00 a.m.
12:00 p.m. 12:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m.
4:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m.
6:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m.
8:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

TH.
No. 4. No. 6.
10:00 a.m. 10:00 a.m.
12:00 p.m. 12:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m.
4:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m.
6:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m.
8:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

TH.
No. 5. No. 7.
10:00 a.m. 10:00 a.m.
12:00 p.m. 12:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m.
4:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m.
6:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m.
8:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

TH.
No. 6. No. 8.
10:00 a.m. 10:00 a.m.
12:00 p.m. 12:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m.
4:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m.
6:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m.
8:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

TH.
No. 7. No. 9.
10:00 a.m. 10:00 a.m.
12:00 p.m. 12:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m.
4:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m.
6:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m.
8:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

TH.
No. 8. No. 10.
10:00 a.m. 10:00 a.m.
12:00 p.m. 12:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m.
4:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m.
6:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m.
8:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

TH.
No. 9. No. 11.
10:00 a.m. 10:00 a.m.
12:00 p.m. 12:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m.
4:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m.
6:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m.
8:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

TH.
No. 10. No. 12.
10:00 a.m. 10:00 a.m.
12:00 p.m. 12:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m.
4:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m.
6:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m.
8:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

LILLIAN GOULD'S CRIME

THE FAIR HUSBAND-KILLER IN MURPHY, N. C.

THE FULL STORY FROM ENGLAND.

Showing how the heartless Lillian led her husband to ruin and finally put him to death—Gould's Mother.

New York, July 25.—[Special.]—By the courtesy of the New York World, the following story concerning the pretty Mrs. Gould, who is now in Murphy, N. C., which will appear tomorrow, is furnished exclusively to the Constitution in the south:

THE WORLD'S STORY.

The particulars of the killing of Charles Nutcomb Gould, by his wife, at Murphy, N. C., were related exclusively by the World on Tuesday, July 24. On the day following was published the story of her acquittal and her release from the trial.

"Today another chapter comes from across the ocean, and the World's London correspondent tells of the early life of the woman who plunged a toy dagger in her husband's breast."

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MENDING THEIR FENCES

SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN FIGHTING FOR THEIR SEATS.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE DAY.

The Lord Bill to Come Up Some Day Next Week—The Probabilities for Crisp for Speaker of the Next House.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—[Special.]—Judge Crisp and Mr. Carlton are the only two Georgia members in Washington at present.

All the others except Mr. Chandler, are at home dancing on the alliance gridiron.

But it is not only in Georgia that the alliance is playing havoc with the present members of congress. They are being turned down right and left in all the southern states. Rowland, Skinner and McClumney have already walked the plank in North Carolina. Mr. McClumney was a farmer and an alliance man, but he had been associating here with the treasury opponents, and was consequently sent overboard.

In South Carolina it looks like Hemphill and Tillman will be the only two members returned, and as Tillman, who is a brother of Ben, the candidate for governor, is against the treasury, the alliance is making war on him.

In Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas the alliance is also getting in its work, and many of the old members from these states will be turned down.

Indeed, it now looks like the alliance will have somewhere between twenty-five and fifty seats in the next congress. Some of these will come from western states, but with this representation the order will hold for the balance of power. However, it is not believed that any southern alliance man will act with any other than the democratic party, except when alliance measures come up, and then they will hold together.

There is some gossip here to the effect that the alliance members of both parties will combine to elect an alliance man speaker, but the democrats take no stock in that. The southern men believe all southern alliance men will stand together for Crisp or some other democratic candidate for speaker.

It is almost certain that Crisp will be the man in the event the democrats get the house. A party of members were talking today about the alliance splitting the democratic party in the south, when a Georgian spoke up and said: "Oh, no, the alliance has not split the democratic party, and will not. It has simply swallowed it."

JUDGE STEWART IN WASHINGTON.

Judge Stewart returned from Georgia this morning.

He says he came back to take a hand in the fight against the compound land bill. He is looking quite well. In speaking of his defeat he said it was impossible to contend with a secret organization. He thinks Blount, Grimes, Lester, Barnes and Clements are going to have much trouble in their districts, and he fears the alliance will make some of them.

In regard to Colonel Livingston, he thinks it highly probable, after his election to the house, he will be a candidate for the senate, and says it is not improbable that the alliance chief will defeat Gordon.

In the event, however, that Livingston is sent to the senate, and Peck is put forward for congress, the alliance can easily be defeated by a democrat who is not an alliance man.

THE BEHING SEA CORRESPONDENCE.

The publication of the Behing sea correspondence has caused some bellicose talk, and much discussion of a general character at the capital. Governor McCreary, of Kentucky, chairman of the house foreign affairs committee in the last congress, and the senior democratic member of that committee now, terms the correspondence, or rather its publication as a "piece of work."

The threat of Lord Salisbury is taken by Governor McCreary as an indication that political affairs in England are reaching a crisis. Gladstone and the liberals, he says, have been making great gains, and Lord Salisbury, fearing the overthrow of the tory government, has seized the opportunity to bring about a foreign complication. He hopes the present emergency will arouse a patriotic feeling, which will avert the defeat of the ministry, and prevent a general election before the expiration of the regular parliamentary term of seven years.

SENATOR MORGAN TALKS.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is reported as saying that Secretary Blaine has three times, in the correspondence, attributed to Lord Salisbury, by immediate innuendo, dishonesty, an insult, he says, which no government ought to brook, and no government to defend. The senator, it is said, declares it is characteristic of "Jingo Jim," that he ought to be forced to resign. On the other hand, there is a feeling that the present imbroglio will lead to an arbitration, which will settle the controversy amicably.

Chairman of Michigan, one of the ablest diplomats on the foreign affairs committee, said: "The state department, as I understand, has abandoned the closed sea theory, a contention, in my opinion, untenable from the first. We are now claiming a proprietary interest in the sealing grounds, and the protection of the seal during the entire season, precisely as a herdman would protect his stock when they have wandered from the ranch. Unless protection is accorded them, the sealing industry will be destroyed."

It looks as though Secretary Blaine had taken the back track a little in regard to seizures, but there never was any determined stand. The seizures were purely for form. The ship captured by a revenue cutter was placed in charge of a prize crew of one man, which was an absurdity. The captured seals should have been regularly taken possession of and carried before a prize court for adjudication.

"The whole matter is very complicated, but I have no doubt it will be settled by arbitration. The relations of the various European powers are so strained at present for England to take affront, where it can be avoided, to plunge into war with the United States. The present contentions among the great powers of the old world require constant and delicate adjustment. The coming interview between the German kaiser and the Russian czar may lead to war. A sudden slipping of the beam may throw all Europe into open hostility and array the two great alliances against each other."

"The Russians must necessarily fight in any arbitration over the Behing sea matter, and should war result that controversy would only be a factor in a struggle which would embroil almost the world."

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TATE AND WINN

MEET IN JOINT DEBATE IN RABUN COUNTY.

They Both Declare Themselves Substantially on the Same Platform, and Entire Good Feeling Prevails.

CLAYTON, Ga., July 25.—[Special.]—At a mass meeting held in the court house at this place, Colonels Thomas E. Winn and F. C. Tate, candidates for congress from the ninth district, made interesting speeches on the political issues of the day. It was Colonel Winn's appointment, and he addressed the audience first, his argument lasting about one hour. He made a good speech, in which he stated that he was opposed to the Lodge bill, the McKinley bill and other republican "tricks," and that he was "the best of the money and land has been favored more in congress by past legislation than any other man or class of men."

He stated that he was a member of the Farmers' alliance, and especially sympathized with the farming class of the people. He was, however, so considerate during his remarks of the feelings of those present who happened not to be farmers, that he made some warm friends among the merchants and lawyers. Colonel Tate followed in an interesting speech of an hour in which he discussed at length the tariff question and other measures. He stated that his views were about the same as his opponent's. The utmost good feeling seemed to exist between the candidates, and no harsh epithets were indulged in by either speaker. Each agreed to support the other if nominated.

After the close of the discussion, the chairman of the democratic executive committee of the county announced that on next Saturday, the 26th instant, a primary election would be held in each militia district of the county for governor, state house officers and a congressman from the ninth congressional district.

After adjournment the topic of street conversation was "Who will carry the county for congress?" Tate's friends say they are better encouraged, and that if they are beaten will be by a mere scratch. But as the alliance order is pretty strong in Rabun, and as its members are generally supporting Winn, it is probable he will have almost a walk over.

For attorney general everybody seems to be for George N. Lester.

For Commissioner of Agriculture.

The following counties have instructed their delegates to vote for J. T. Henderson for commissioner of agriculture:

Campbell	2	Liberty	2
Clatsop	2	Marion	2
Clatsop	2	Pickens	2
Clinch	2	Polk	2
Coffey	2	Putnam	2
Columbia	2	Scriven	2
Cooper	2	Union	2
Dooly	2	Worth	2
Douglas	2	Wilkinson	2
Fulton	2		
Gilmer	2		
Glascock	2		
Glynn	2		
Gwinnett	2		
Haralson	2		
Houston	2		
Hart	2		
Jasper	2		
Laurens	2		
Total	85		

The following have instructed their delegates to vote for R. T. Nesbitt:

Baker	2	Twiggs	2
Berrien	2	Banks	2
Bolton	2	Brooks	2
Cherokee	2	Camden	2
Colbert	2	Decatur	2
Early	2	Etowah	2
Gordon	2	Lee	2
Lumpkin	2	Macon	2
Morgan	2	Murray	2
Newton	2	Schley	2
Randolph	2	Telfair	2
Stewart	2	Walton	2
Total	85		

The following have instructed their delegates to vote for J. T. Henderson:

Coweta	4	Meriwether	4
DeKalb	4	Nichols	4
Elbert	2	Taylor	2
Total	20		

The delegates from the following counties are uncommitted:

Baldwin	2	Ribb	6
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Effingham	4		
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THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
The Daily (including Sunday).....\$10.00
The Sunday (20 or 24 Pages)..... 2.00
The Weekly (12 Pages)..... 1.00
All Editions Sent Postpaid.

VOLUNTEER contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price expected.
Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION,
INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION.
Will be delivered to any address in the city at
TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.
Subscriptions at once.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

\$2 A YEAR.
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 26, 1890.

Away With Such Bosh!

A Washington telegram in an afternoon paper of this city seeks to convey the impression that Governor Gordon's vigorous endorsement of THE CONSTITUTION's southern defensive policy has been commented on to his disadvantage in the north.

Governor Gordon has no apologies to make. His loyalty to the union, his work as a peacemaker for the past twenty-five years and his cordial relations with our northern brethren make it impossible for any sane man to entertain the idea that he is either a hot head or a malcontent.

All this fictitious sentiment is manufactured to serve a purpose, and is transparent bosh. Certain republican papers and partisans in the north are so demoralized and shaken by the south's bold attitude that they are striking venomously at her leading champions. This is all there is in it.

THE CONSTITUTION'S Sunday editorial against the force bill, in the language of the New Orleans States, "struck the north like a cannon shot. Hence the roar of the northern dailies."

Georgia's governor, and southern patriots of his stamp, cannot be threatened and brow-beaten into a spaniel-like submission to the reckless partisans who are trying to fasten the force bill upon us.

It is idle for the advocates of the bayonet election law to complain that we are building. We have simply put them upon notice that, if they try to plunge us into anarchy, they cannot expect us to cheerfully go to work to build them up. Governor Gordon agrees with us that such a state of affairs will make it our duty to take care of our own interests, and build ourselves up.

If there is any treason in this, make the most of it!

More Returning Boards.

We alluded, yesterday, for the benefit of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, to the fact that no republican inside of the ranks of the partisan sectionalists believes that Mr. Hayes was elected president of the United States in 1876. They go no further than to say that he was lawfully seated by the electoral commission.

Even this is going pretty far, for it is well known that the certificates on which that commission based its action were the result of bribery and forgery. The career of Samuel B. McLin, one of the republican members of the republican returning board, is well known. After he and the other members of the board had delivered Florida into the hands of little Billie Chandler, McLin was made governor of one of the northwestern territories. There, attacked by a combination of remorse and disease, he returned to his home in Florida to die. But before he died he made a full confession of the crime of which he and the other republican members of the Florida returning board had been guilty, and he bitterly regretted the part he had taken in the deal.

Another crime, committed by the connivance of the "visiting statesmen" sent to Louisiana by President Grant, was the forgery of the signature of two presidential electors. It was on these forged signatures that Hayes was counted in by the electoral commission, and at least one member of the commission knew of the forgery.

Levese, one of the electors, testified that he was not in New Orleans when his signature was forged, and Jeffries, another elector, was also out of reach when his signature was counterfeited. These forgeries were necessary to bolster up the work of bribery so that it would stand before the electoral commission.

We allude to these things in order to call attention to the fact that the object of the force bill is to establish 325 republican returning boards to take charge of the election of southern congressmen; and the measure provides that these boards shall have the support of the army and navy whenever they shall deem it necessary.

Colonel Nat Hammond says the proposed law is unconstitutional; Colonel Albert Cox says it is unconstitutional and inoperative. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the results that will follow the adoption of the force bill. Constitutional or unconstitutional, it will be a deadly blow at the best interests of the south, industrial as well as political.

Talking Both Ways.

The St. Louis Republic, after declaring its opposition to the line of southern defensive policy formulated by THE CONSTITUTION, turns squarely around and advocates it under another name.

Our remarkable and interesting contemporary says:

"The course of the southern states is plainly marked before them. They need greater activity and a better understanding among their business men. They need reliable corporations of solid men to open up mines and factories. They need more capital, but this they can get from Europe as soon as they get about it in a business-like way. If the leading business men of each state will get together in convention and map out plans for forming corporations to supply it with cotton and woolen goods, with wooden and iron ware and with every other form of manufactured goods, which, with cheap labor and abundant raw material, the southern states can produce at a profit, European capital can be brought in in abundance, and in a few years the southern states will be independent of the northeast and competitors in northeastern markets."

It will be recalled that we outlined a plan for achieving southern commercial and industrial independence. The Republic declared against it, and now proposes to build up our home industries, attract European capital and make the south "independent of

the northeast and competitors in northeastern markets."

All right, Brer Jones. You have stolen our thunder, and torn off the trade mark, and now you are trying to muffle it and blow it through a penny whistle, but you are using it all the same.

The truth is, we have but three courses before us under the force bill—slavish submission, violent resistance, or redemption through the unwillingness of the north to see us equip ourselves for self-support and commercial independence. The first two are not to be thought of for a moment. The last is the only safe and legitimate line. Brer Jones knows that it carries with it the boycott idea, but he drops that word and advocates all that it covers. Like the mariner's needle, he gently tumbles into position.

A Monster Procession.

Within six days the midsummer festival has grown to mammoth proportions. When THE CONSTITUTION suggested an industrial parade last Sunday morning, the magnitude of the idea was not realized by some of our people, but day by day its great proportions have grown upon them, and now that they begin to realize the enormous size of the demonstration, the whole business community is in a fever of enthusiasm.

When 100 floats have been enlisted and a procession long enough to reach from the heart of the city to the city limits is assured, the heat and burden of the work are over. The movement is under full headway; it only remains to guide it well. Now come the pleasure and the glory of success, and the pleasure and the glory belong to the business men of Atlanta, who hailed the suggestion with enthusiasm, and from the first have made the parade an Atlanta affair.

Everybody will pull for the parade now, for nobody can afford to be left out. The committees went out to enlist the floats and they got them. Now more floats are coming in of their own accord and the volunteers will soon be hunting the committees. We trust, however, that there will be room for all. Every precaution will be taken to make the organization perfect, and with such a marshal as Captain John Miller there will be no confusion, even in this monster procession. Already the spirit of rivalry is rife and we hear of some things that will astonish even Atlanta. The intelligence of our business men should now be turned to perfecting their displays. Let neighbor vie with neighbor in matters of taste and ingenuity. The money put into floats will not be dead capital after the parade has gone by. It must be remembered that in an affair of this kind money holds no monopoly. Good taste and ingenuity hold an even hand, and even the most modest of our industries need not despair of making a creditable display.

A great deal now devolves upon the invitation committee, and we expect few work from them within the next few days.

By way of doxology we will say again, let everybody pull together.

The Carolina Campaign.

Our South Carolina friends are extremely sensitive to any criticism of the campaign in that state, and whenever an outsider refers to it he is at once informed that it is none of his business and advised to keep quiet.

We have no desire to say anything to the prejudice of South Carolina, nor to offer advice where it is not welcome; we merely wish to wish her well in the ordeal through which she is passing, and to express the hope that the result of the satisfactory settlement of her differences may prove groundless, and that the old Palmetto State will pull through all right and come out of the fight without a scratch.

But circumstances would seem to warrant the belief that the result of the campaign in that state will not be as peaceful as one might desire. Whether there is anything in it or not, people will be alarmed to hear that some of the leading candidates over there are in dread of assassination "from foes without and foes within," and that Mr. Tillman, the farmers' candidate for governor, now goes about with a body-guard of experienced detectives, and is keeping his weather eye open for the worst.

With the best wishes for all concerned, we must say that this South Carolina campaign seems to be one of unnatural bitterness, and that it will require a pretty large olive branch of peace to harmonize the factions; the very reporters, who are under instructions to follow the candidates around and report their speeches, have caught the fever, and we find a representative of our esteemed contemporary, the News and Courier, jumping in to meet, without leave or license, and denouncing Captain Tillman as "an infernal liar!"

South Carolina has passed through more exciting scenes than these, however, and her friends hope for the best now. We turn aside from the peaceful campaign here in Georgia to waft the warring factions over there our blessing, and to wish them a speedy and peaceful settlement of the differences which now divide them. We believe that the future of the state is safe, whether Tillman or the captain who opposes him triumphs and wins the chair of state.

Better Schools for Georgia.

The interest which is being manifested in education throughout the state is noteworthy, and the cry for more schools and better schools should be heard and answered with substantial endorsement by the next legislature.

The provision heretofore made for public schools in the state has been insufficient; the terms of such schools have not been long enough to accomplish much good to the pupils, while the teachers have not only been poorly paid and encouraged, but by reason of the state's delay in honoring their accounts, it may be said that they have not been paid at all.

This state of things should not exist. The education of the girls and boys of Georgia, the encouragement of those who have the work in hand, should be the first duty of the state, and the next legislature should see to it that neither the schools nor the teachers shall go lacking another year.

THE CONSTITUTION has called attention to the school system of Georgia in former editorials and has warmly advocated a change for the better. A change is certainly necessary; the people are not satisfied—nor

should they be—with indifferent schools, extending over a period of twelve weeks or so; they want longer school terms; they want good teachers, who are paid to do good work; they want the state to take a more active interest in their welfare in this respect, and their wants should be gratified.

The next legislature must take this matter in hand and hear the voice of the people. In instituting reforms it will find a prolific field in the present school system of Georgia.

A Striking Cartoon.

The Baltimore News endorses THE CONSTITUTION's editorial on the force bill, and prints on its first page a striking cartoon.

The artist pictures Hoar, Reed and McKinley armed with swords and muskets, and bearing a banner with the inscription: "Rule or Ruin." In front of them, checking their onward march, stands southern commerce, and behind her rise her factories, mills and furnaces.

The cartoon bears the mottoes: "No March Through Georgia Now," and "Let Commerce Forbid the Raid of Reed's Wreckers Into the Peaceful and Prosperous South!"

The idea will run its course, and do its perfect work. The liberty-loving masses of the republic will save the free government of their fathers.

All the potentialities of fraud and force in the republican party cannot destroy the course of Home Rule!

Blaine Versus McKinley.

The republican organs have had a week's respite from the consideration of Mr. Blaine's attack on the McKinley bill. Those who, like Mr. Halstead, have seized on Mr. Blaine's views as an agreeable diversion from the ordinary political hackwork of the hour, have much to be thankful for. They find themselves on the rising tide of opinion among the republican business men, and they are feeling exceedingly comfortable.

The other organs are still in a quandary. They do not dare to ignore Mr. Blaine, and they are afraid of the power of Quay, Reed and the administration. They have therefore seized THE CONSTITUTION's boycott idea, and are now engaged in pounding it around promiscuously, and giving the matter an amount of advertising that is welcome and useful, since its agitation can only show the people of the north the real enmity of the proposed measure.

But the discussion of the celebrated case of Blaine versus McKinley cannot be postponed much longer. The senate will have to take it up, and then there will be quite a scuffle among the organs, and a considerable tussle with the elements of doubt.

Mr. Halstead, as we have seen, has seized hold of the salient features of Mr. Blaine's programme with true western avidity, and he may be supposed to be severe, and yet there are symptoms that even Mr. Halstead is a little suspicious of the political scenery by which he finds himself surrounded. Snuffing at the atmosphere, like a wary old fox that slips through a sedge field at four o'clock in the morning, he thinks he gets a whiff of democracy—and he is right.

Mr. Blaine's reciprocity idea is thoroughly democratic. It is altogether in line with democratic principles and democratic legislation. This, of course, is not agreeable to Mr. Halstead, but he is very sure that the democratic-Blaine view will lift the republicans out of a deep, dark and damp hole. Meanwhile, it will be interesting to observe what position the rest of the republican organs will take when the ponderous senators begin to rip and snort over the McKinley bill, or what remains of it after the committee gets through with it.

Mrs. FRANK LESLIE is very much of a woman. She doesn't know whether she is engaged to the Marky de Louisville or not.

PACKARD, late of Louisiana, is a candidate for congress in Iowa. This is a straw showing that the republican party of Iowa is on the decline. Small favors thankfully received.

THE hint is given that Patti is in Wales preparing for another farewell tour in America.

THERE is a fight in Cincinnati over the waters. That city should do what was done in Atlanta accidentally—pour oil on the waters.

MISS SALLIE BERNHARDT says that she and Fannie Davenport are different. The difference is that which exists between eighty pounds and 230 pounds.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE Baltimore Herald says that THE CONSTITUTION's editorial against the force bill "has fallen upon the country with something like the force of a refulgent thunderbolt from a cerulean sky."

THE CONSTITUTION's editorials against the force bill have caused the Kansas City Journal to repeat the stale lie that "the north is furnishing the money to develop southern industries."

What is the money? The money is the money that the north has been giving to the south since the war. It is the money that the north has been giving to the south since the war. It is the money that the north has been giving to the south since the war.

A majority of the business men of Rome, who were interviewed on the subject by the Tribune, expressed themselves in favor of a southern boycott in the event of the passage of the force bill.

THE New Orleans Picayune says that the passion for civil war is not confined to the southern republicans, but is shared by the head of the list. A passion for internecine war has become our common heritage, and will soon become a characteristic of the people of our north temperate zone as of those who live under the sun of the equator.

THE Birmingham News says that our proposed defensive policy of patronizing home industries will cause New England to move her factories down here.

THE weather prophets are demoralized, and an early fall is predicted by the weather wise.

SUPERVISORS for life, responsible to nobody, dictators of elections! Fine scheme—it would wind up the republic in short order.

HALF of the union cannot be Russified without injuring the other half.

sylvania manufacturer pinch very badly. A few years ago he wanted protection from the pauper labor of Europe, and now he wants protection from other states of the union. In the latter case he cannot get congress to listen to him, as he did in the former, but he has sufficient influence with the Pennsylvania railroad to lay an embargo on southern iron. Of course so narrow and short-sighted a policy will only defeat its own object. If the iron of the south cannot be carried to the business mahometes of Pennsylvania who have the good sense to buy where they can buy cheapest, the mahometes will go to the mountains. In the words of a Pennsylvania iron man: "The whole upset will be that the furnaces and iron manufacturers in this state who use southern iron will try to get the Pennsylvania road to give another and lower rate, and if they don't there is a probability that a number of the furnaces will be moved to Virginia, where they will have everything at their disposal, and instead of paying tolls on the raw material will only have to pay freight on the manufactured article. Much of the capital invested in Virginia is by Pennsylvania. They did not go into this thing for fun; they mean business."

THE New York Evening Sun says: "Gordon, of Georgia, and some other southern folks suggest non-importation leagues in the event of the enactment of the Lodge force bill. In future years we should see Savannah strutting and crowing over her superior conduct much as New York does now when she recalls the patriotic non-importation policy of her own ancestors. Boston would feel an old familiar glow unaltered over her stealing, as her own tea party should be recalled by a similar act in New Orleans. The chief attribute of a non-importation policy is that it can be comprehended by the meanest capacity. republicans to a man howl at the mere mention of it."

FLAPS OF THE FRISKET.

A Georgia editor says the campaign waxes as hot as the hereafter which awaits some of the politicians. Now let that candidate who owes him for an announcement pay up or shut up.

Editor Cook, formerly of the Calhoun County Courier, does not believe in the village gossip. In this he bears a striking resemblance to the rest of mankind.

On an incoming train last night was a man supposed to be a Georgia editor returning from Florida. He was singing, "at the top of his voice":

Going back to Georgia,
Going back to Georgia,
Going to the cottage in the wood:
You hear my voice calling—
The price of board is falling—
Going back to Georgia now for good!

Editor Waterman, of the Hawkinsville Dispatch, is as graceful a speaker as he is a writer, and he can capture an audience and a banquet table in less time than Editor Gunn can devour a sandwich.

Editor Sutton, of the Montgomery Monitor, has a ringing editorial against the force bill. You can't force any bills on Editor Sutton—if there is the faintest flavor of wrong about them.

Talk about Georgia weekly journalism, says a country editor. If a man can run a farm, a real estate agency, a small store and a post-office in connection with a weekly newspaper, it will pay him very well.

It is to be hoped that the cool spell will have a beneficial effect upon the poet who sent the following to this office:

I was born in Carolina,
Three Miles from George Hill's.
A year ago I took sick,
An' then I took Pills.
Fifteen days with Fever,
The thought that I would Die;
I took the Pills when I took the Chills,
Believe me, I tell you this,
And then I took THE CONSTITUTION,
An' Now I'm as happy as Pie!

Editor Brammen is making a good local paper of the Statesboro Eagle. We may have said this before, but he impresses the fact on us with every issue.

The Gainesville Eagle is another bird which continues to fly high. It is full to overflowing with local news, and those alliterative editors, Butts and Blatts, are doing good work for the town and county.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

THE executive committee of Greene county will meet in Greensboro on the first Tuesday in August.

Mr. Broughton, of Morgan county, is being pressed to enter the congressional race. He has some sense enough to go to Europe, but he is too good to go home and spurge.

Hon. R. L. McWhorter is a candidate for the legislature from Greene county.

C. C. Davidson announces for the lower house of the general assembly from Greene county.

The friends of Colonel Watson are making preparations for a grand parade, which will take place at Tennesse on July 30th. From all indications there will be a gala-day for the Watson men on that date. At or near the same time another barbecue will be given by the friends of Major Sanderson.

MISS SALLIE BERNHARDT says that she and Fannie Davenport are different. The difference is that which exists between eighty pounds and 230 pounds.

THE colored alliance met in Macon recently. Among the resolutions passed was one which orders a dismissal from the alliance of any member who seeks in any meeting to discuss politics or to commit the alliance to political action.

Heard county now has four candidates for the legislature: Hon. R. H. Jackson, O. A. Moore, W. J. Davis and W. H. Daniel.

The alliance of Covets county having endorsed S. L. Whitley and T. B. Parks for representative, the latter publishes a card in the Herald in which he declines to allow the use of his name.

Richmond county, in the primary on Thursday, gave Major Barnes an almost unanimous endorsement. The next counties to act will be: Laurens, on July 30th; Jefferson, on August 1st; Warren, two votes, August 2d.

Mr. S. H. Brodnax, of Walton, at the primary in that county last Saturday received the largest vote among the candidates for the legislature.

The friends of Mr. J. J. Conner are pushing his claims for the legislature, and he will probably make the race from Bartow county.

The senatorial race waxes warm in Lee county. Messrs. Gill and Ferguson are testing their popularity among the people.

The friends of Mr. W. D. Wells are pushing him forward in the race for the legislature from Lee county.

Major William Womack has been announced as a candidate for representative from Schley county.

The executive committee of the eighth congressional district has chosen Athens as the place for the convention to meet. And it will be held in that city on the 28th day of August at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Augusta Chronicle: The spirit of opposition is abroad, and Hon. H. C. Roney will have to fight for re-election as judge of the Augusta circuit. Colonel R. O. Lovell, of Waynesboro, has declared himself in the race, and was in Augusta yesterday, calling on the members of the Augusta bar in the interest of his candidacy. A few weeks ago the Augusta bar, unopposed, almost unanimously preferred a request to Hon. Joseph R. Lamar to become a candidate for the position. With the solid endorsement of the bar, and his popularity in the last legislature, Mr. Lamar's candidacy would have been almost equivalent to his election, but after duly considering the matter he thought the best way to secure the position was to run on his own merits. He has now accepted the bar's offer, and has declined to accept the high compliment paid him and declined, because he could not afford to give up his law practice for the judge's salary.

The democratic mass meeting in Douglasville on Wednesday last was one of the largest meetings ever held in Douglas county. A harmonious, peaceable and unanimous spirit prevailed throughout. Northern, Livingston, Seale, Cook, Wright, Henderson and Lester were

endorsed. Governor Gordon was endorsed for United States senator. It was a notable meeting. Hon. W. W. Gordon, of Savannah, has declared that he will not allow the use of his name for the senatorial nomination of the first district. Effingham and Bryan counties would both have gladly given him their support had he consented to serve, and in thus overlooking the nomination system gave evidence of the high esteem in which he is held. It is a great pity that Captain Gordon does not see his way clear to come to the next legislature, where his ability and his principles would be of great weight. Chairman Gordon was a more representative man than the state a more faithful public servant than Captain Gordon.

THE NEWS IN GEORGIA.

—Collins, the alleged wife murderer, is now in jail at Calhoun.

—The Third Georgia regiment will have a reunion at Irwinton on the 30th and 31st of this month.

—The Confederate Veterans' association, of Greene county, will hold their reunion at Fenfield the 8th of August.

—Brunswick Times: What a record breaker this year will be in Georgia! The biggest crops ever gathered from her soil, and more denizens than ever were harvested. There's going to be a halloo-jah chorus from Crawfish Springs to Dunegens when the leaves begin to drop and 'possums are ripe!

—Last Sunday, at Tybee, a man wagered to his party out of Thunderbolt, that he could eat five dozen crabs. The bet was taken, but the contestant only went four dozen. He has faith in his capacity to accommodate the five dozen, however, and has put up \$20 that he will not only eat five dozen crabs, but will drink milk immediately afterwards.

—Mr. John Mott, of Gogansville, stated that off of a vineyard of two and three-quarter acres of grapes he has realized a clear profit of more than \$300, which was paid him in cash.

—The Rome merchants are unanimous for a southern boycott of northern republicans in sympathy with the force bill.

—Ellijay expects to have a tannery—it will be the largest in the south. They will use \$60,000 worth of tan bark per annum.

—The railroad bridge of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern over Savannah river, will be one of the longest and best constructed in the state. It is to be between seven and eight hundred feet in length, and the foundation is to be constructed out of Elbert county granite. This latter is said to be the best in the river and a hundred miles are used in the work.

—A cornet band has been organized in Cartersville, and the citizens are having all the music they want.

—There will be about sixty clerkship places in the pension office to be filled every second day by Georgians who pass the civil service examination. The clerkships pay from \$200 to \$1,200. Examinations for places will be held in Macon July 25th, and in Atlanta on August 1st.

—An interstate squad drill will take place August 25th, in LaGrange. The first prize will be \$100.00 for best drilled squad; second prize, \$50.00, and third prize, \$25.00. A gold medal will be awarded the best drilled individual, and one will also be given for the best shot in the target practice. The drill will occur in the practice of the Georgia college camp. It is estimated that 800 people can be seated and then leave a square space fifty by fifty feet for the squads.

—Lumpkin has voted for public schools by a vote of 141 to 1. It was quite a surprise to many as they expected opposition. The schools open September 1st, and Lumpkin will take on new life.

—Jonesboro News: Mr. B. Dean handed to us on last Tuesday a block from a garden gate post that was hewn out and placed in the ground in 1891. He made a visit to his sister in Baldwin county, and it was at her home he secured the block from the aged yet servicable post. The post was hewn out of a light wood tree, and is perfectly sound today. Mr. Dean says it is good for another eighty-six years and perhaps much longer.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Dick Graves, Ex-Treasurer of Mississippi ATLANTA, GA., July 22.—I have just read a caricature of the career of Dick Graves, ex treasurer of Mississippi, in THE CONSTITUTION of the 21st, copied on a Jackson, Miss., paper, which I beg leave to correct.

Few persons in Mississippi were more familiar with Dick Graves than myself, and with shame I must say that under the title "stick to your party," my paper secured his election. He opened an office in Starkville, for the practice of law, but he was no lawyer, had but little common sense, and could not get credit for a pair of boots in the state, but he was a natural born stump orator and entered into every canvass.

When the democratic state convention met in Jackson, he demanded something—anything. He told his friends that unless they put him somewhere on the state ticket he would become an independent candidate for congress in the Columbia district. Under the party lash they put him on the ticket for state treasurer.

There was a sinking fund in Washington of \$200,000 belonging to the state of Mississippi which Graves drew as state treasurer, but he had some sense enough to go to Europe, but he is too good to go home and spurge. He made his family all rich, sported fine horses and had a gay old time. Everybody knew he was a rascal, but there was no law to head him off. Governor A. G. McNutt arranged to have the money in his office counted. Graves had borrowed a large amount of money from William H. Shelton, cashier of the Brandon bank, which was counted as the state's money. Governor McNutt locked the vault and put the key in his pocket.

When Shelton discovered his loss he drowned himself in Pearl river.

Suit was instituted against Graves, but he was not arrested. When the officers went to his house he gave them a good whipping and left. He put on a calico dress and sun bonnet, got out at a window and through a garden, and made his way to Pearl river swamp and left the country. His wife soon followed him.

This was all the result of that fatal delusion, "stick to the party."

A Card—Will the People Elect Him.

I noticed in yesterday afternoon's Journal a card by an alliance man, and in it he seeks to show that Hunnicutt and Nesbitt have formed a combination; then covertly attacks Nesbitt as connected with the Freedmen's bureau, and then with the people stand it. The "Alliance Man" must evidently be frightened for his life. Henderson, and now seeks to malign one of the candidates and play upon the prejudices of the people by showing that the other does not belong to the alliance. I do not know Mr. Nesbitt, but understand that he is in every way worthy of the position that he now seeks. I know Mr. Henderson well, and know that no man in Georgia is more competent than he. He was raised a farmer and has an identified with the interests of the farmers his whole life. Gratiating with honor from Oxford, he could assume the office of commissioner of agriculture, well equipped for service and would so conduct himself in public life as that the farmers could point with pride to him as one of them.

Will "Alliance Man" answer for Mr. Henderson a question or two?

Where does the inspector of oils for the city of Atlanta live? In Alabama or Georgia?

Why is it that all the guano men are for Henderson?

Why was Mr. Henderson defeated in his own county where his alliance friends are?

An answer to these will oblige the public.

TALKING SENSE.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee Talks on the Negro Problem. From the St. Paul Globe.

Rev. Dr. Lee, of Atlanta, Ga., stated yesterday that he would leave for the south. Monday night. He has been preaching at the People's church for the past month. His sermon yesterday was on "The Race Problem from a Southern Standpoint," and was a most brilliant discourse. He said God was doing great things for the negro. That he was doing great things for the negro. That he was doing great things for the negro. That he was doing great things for the negro.

"Just before Ward's death," writes Mr. Robertson, "Robertson poured out some medicine from a glass and offered it to his friend."

"Ward said, 'My dear Tom, I can't take that dreadful stuff.'"

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PRESIDENT ROGERS,
OF FLORIDA.

THE HEAD OF THE STATE ALLIANCE

Speaks With Proper Indignation of
of the Force Bill.

THE SOUTH SHOULD LIVE AT HOME

And Build Up Her Own Many Re-
sources.

LAKE CITY, Fla., July 25.—[Special].—A large alliance meeting assembled here yesterday, and I interviewed Hon. R. F. Rogers, president of the Florida State Alliance, to ascertain his views in reference to the force bill.

When asked what he thought of the mercantile south boycotting the tradesmen and manufacturers of the north, as suggested by THE CONSTITUTION, in case the force bill became a law, President Rogers replied:

"Well, I do not approve of boycotts, neither am I in favor of negro supremacy. It is evidently the intention of northern republicans to fasten upon the south, by the force bill, negro rule. The south cannot submit to it, but must shew the north her independence.

"Therefore I see no other remedy but to resort to the plans suggested by THE CONSTITUTION, and let the north feel her need of the traffic of the south."

"Then you think Florida would fall into line with her sister southern states and boycott the north?"

"Yes; while I cannot speak for all Florida, I know the pluck of our citizens, and there is no reason why we should not begin at once to shew to the world what the south is capable of doing. We grow the cotton, and we of the south can manufacture it. There is wool enough grown in the south to meet the demands of her people. Grain and meat enough is raised here to feed us.

"Think for a moment of the exhaustless coal and iron mines in our southland, sufficient to supply all her demands and the world besides. We have the labor and capital will still come to invest. Therefore, the sooner we learn to live at home the better it will be for us.

"Home rule is what we want, and home rule will be the motto of the south, inscribed upon every banner. The south cannot afford, and will not attempt, ever again to resort to bloodshed and hostile rebellion, but under the white banner of peace, she will rise in her majesty, and thus retaliating, convince the heartless politicians of the north that they cannot and shall not throttle our progress, nor subvert our independence, thus showing to the world that while we suffer at home from the interference of an execrable federal election law, that we are equal to the emergency, and can and will make the north suffer for her wicked and cruel partisanship."

"Then you heartily believe that the proposed law is unjust to the south?"

"Yes, indeed," said President Rogers, "we have to deal in the south with the race problem. The southern states have shown to the north that they are willing to educate the colored race and train them to be good, law-abiding citizens with us. Our own state, Florida, has inaugurated quite a liberal system of education. In disbursing the public school funds the colored race is not discriminated against, yet the north is not willing to give us credit for paying the taxes to educate them. Therefore, my opinion is, if a federal election law is to be forced upon us by northern republicans, the south had better also boycott the north."

"Do you favor that?"

"I hope the south will not be driven to that extreme, but, as I have said, we have the colored race to contend with, and if they are let alone by the northern republicans, the south will educate them and they will become good citizens, but if the south has to be persecuted by her own colored citizens, instigated by federal interference, then I say, let them grope in ignorance and superstition or go to their northern pretended protectors for relief. I repeat it will not be necessary for the south to resort to these measures, which the passage of the force bill will culminate. I am willing and ready to extend to the colored race a helping hand, and my record in the state senate shows that I have earnestly supported a liberal system of education for the negroes. Notwithstanding the liberality of the south, neither the negroes nor the northern republicans appreciate our efforts. At the ballot box and in all the affairs of domestic life, the colored man shows his hatred for the southern democrat. All this is caused by partisan northern interference, which continually incites race prejudices. Our only remedy for the evils of the force bill, should it become a law, is to strike the school tax to the lowest minimum, and boycott the manufacturers of the north."

"I hope this will not have to be resorted to, for I wish to see the north and south live together in peace, good will and brotherly love. I want a man of the north to feel as welcome and as much at home in Florida as he would in Massachusetts. I want the south to receive words of cheer and comfort from the north, and in return assure her that we are twin sisters and want to live in peace and appreciate her sympathy."

President Rogers heartily approves the patriotic protest of the Atlanta business men, and rejoices that THE CONSTITUTION is bravely leading on a manly protest against a law that will surely jeopardize our liberty."

S. B. THOMPSON.

THEY ARE WITH US.

Mississippi Alliancemen Aroused for the

Public Weal.

CANTON, Miss., July 25.—[Special].—The stockholders of the Mississippi Alliance Bagging factory met here today, and organized by re-electing the old board of directors.

It was decided to manufacture, jute bagging and cotton fabrics generally.

The proposition to purchase the factory property from the alliance was rejected, although it involved a profit of 25 per cent on the capital invested. The machinery outfit was ordered, and the enterprise will be pushed to be in full operation by fall.

The people here hail with delight the prospective election of Hon. L. F. Livingston to congress, and the election of that greatest of living statesmen, Hon. John B. Gordon, to the United States senate.

The plan of THE CONSTITUTION as to the

force bill antidote meets with universal approval here. Our people feel safe under the guidance and vigilance of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and Governor Gordon.

W. S. McALLISTER.

The True Metal.

LINCOLN, Ala., July 24.—[Editors Constitution: The merchants of this place and the people with whom I have talked fully endorse your plan of meeting the force bill should it become a law.

This is only carrying out the course we pursue at home. If I treat one of my customers wrong he quits trading with me. If a wholesale merchant treats me wrong I quit trading with him, and upon the same principle, if the north treats us wrong quit trading with them.

A. W. BELL.

Madison's Merchants Ready.

MADISON, Ga., July 25.—[Special].—THE CONSTITUTION'S editorial is most favorably spoken of here, and it meets the approval of our merchants. Your correspondent called on a number of them, and they are all in for it. It is probable that a public meeting of our citizens will be held here soon, and join their forces with those of the south in trying to defeat this infamous measure.

A BRILLIANT EDITORIAL.

The Madisonian in an editorial says:

"TO MEET THE FORCE BILL." Under the above heading THE CONSTITUTION came out in a glorious editorial last Sunday, which echoes to a letter the sentiments of the Madisonian.

NO MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA NOW

Let Commerce Forbid the Raid of Reed's Wreckers into the Peaceful and Prosperous South.

sonian. Our space forbids a publication of the article, but we shall endeavor to give our readers a faint idea of the tone of that wonderful editorial from the pen of gallant Captain E. F. Howell.

The writer begins by saying that the force bill looms up as a reality, and must be confronted. It must be destroyed. To meet the demands of the occasion, in event of its passage, THE CONSTITUTION proposes for the people of the south to organize one immense boycott against the north.

Our merchants cease to buy their goods, and let all business relations between each section be entirely cut off. The south would not lose anything, but on the other hand would be benefited. A home demand for our products would be created, and still another great blessing would be realized. Our long delayed trade with Europe would come with a rush, and the flag of all nations will flutter in our southern harbors. Stagnation will seize the congested capital, the industries, the commerce and railway lines running from north to south, and the north would suffer.

The above policy, in our opinion is the only remedy at hand, the only weapon with which we may confront the great monster, the force bill. The Madisonian joins hands with THE CONSTITUTION, and says we are with you. The people of middle Georgia, in event the bill is passed, will join their voices in unison with the voices of an outraged south, and swell the "blessed boycott" to the full extent of their numbers.

THE CONSTITUTION'S policy has awakened a feeling of uneasiness at the north, and northern papers are discussing the matter as they have not done before, and it is possible that the timely warning of THE CONSTITUTION may yet divert a dreadful and impending calamity. All honor to THE CONSTITUTION! All honor to the "blessed boycott."

The People are Aroused.

SHADY DALE, Ga., July 25.—[Special].—The prospect of a force bill as a measure to perpetuate republican power, has given rise to much discontent in our county, but your remedy—the boycott—meets enthusiastic endorsement. It will be made known to the fullest extent from this quarter, as it is regarded as the very best means open to the south if the infamous perpetual misrule bill becomes a fact.

The natural resources of the south are too vast to permit of even a shadow of fear.

Then with all ports open to direct trade, imports and exports, very little figuring will prove the balance to our credit. Suppose for awhile we were forced to undergo, even hardships, experience will guide, as today a war to be daily remarked. "Yes, I will put up my old loom and weave every thread of the family's clothing before I would buy a yard of goods made in the north if this bill passes."

Southern women are the bravest souls on earth, and will with great enthusiasm help on the boycott.

The alliance will become a prominent and weighty factor in the issue.

Work On for Commercial Independence.

HARBOUR GATE, Ga., July 25.—[Special].—The prospect of a force bill has aroused the people here. Now that you have the people thoroughly aroused, why cease your efforts until this grand idea is carried out? Let us have the "force bill" or no "force bill."

Let us make ourselves a more independent people. Let us manufacture and trade at home. Do not, we beseech you, let this grand scheme perish. The south had begun to regard Mr. Grady as a hero that would lead us out of our darkness. That mantle we hope has fallen upon THE CONSTITUTION. May you never tire and your energy never grow less until every city in Georgia and in the south shall fairly hum with the machinery of manufacturing enterprise known to the civilized world.

Work on! The people will hold up your hands. We can, until we establish direct trade with Europe.

Work on until our cities are the greatest wholesale markets in the country.

I hope to see the day when this great thought of ours shall be realized, and Atlanta, "pride of the south," shall be our New York.

When this is done every man, woman and child in this southland of ours will rise up to bless the great and good CONSTITUTION.

Alabama Is With Us.

LA FAYETTE, Ala., July 24.—[Editors Constitution: The CONSTITUTION, says everybody with whom your correspondent has talked, has struck the "key-note" in the force bill. So your Alabama friends fully sustain your position. Governor Watts, the war governor of Alabama, and attorney general under Jeff Davis, was here today. He admires your position and commends Governor Gordon's letter.

Governor Watts and Messrs. W. P. Chilton and Thomas L. Bulger addressed a large and intelligent audience here today on the political issues of the times. The court house was crowded and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. Every speaker alluded approvingly to THE CONSTITUTION's boycott.

The Savannah Merchants Acting.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—Savannah business men are trying to arouse a sentiment among the business men of the north against the force bill. The board of trade has passed resolutions with that end in view, and these resolutions, as a circular, are being sent over the country.

Drop the Bill.

It would be worse than folly to pass such a bill with so comparatively little public sentiment behind it, either in the north or the south. In order that it may have a practical value at all—even admitting that it can accomplish the purposes for which it was designed—it would need to be sustained by a strong public opinion. But this it does not have in the republicans' party, and there are no signs that it will be likely to obtain any larger degree of favor than has already been accorded it. There is ample ground for the misgivings that its passage would cause an issue in the elections of next November, in which the party would certainly not be strengthened before the people. These are not views of timid or weak-kneed republicans. They represent the convictions of earnest, but thoughtful men who are loyal to the principles of the

party, but who wish to avert an unnecessary cause of danger.

Every Word Endorsed.

From the Tunnel Hill Enterprise. We heartily endorse every word published in last Sunday's CONSTITUTION in regard to the force bill, and we will gladly co-operate in the call for "home rule leagues," and do all in our power to aid further the boycott, and make the people who have favored this infamous bill fall upon their knees at the gates of the south and beg forgiveness for the same.

Not only every democrat, but every white republican in the south will join together in one common brotherhood for the purpose of opposing the interest of the south. The welfare of this southland of ours is as dear to the southern republicans as it is to the democrats and they will boycott together in this matter. There are thousands of negroes who will stand shoulder to shoulder with the white people in this matter.

The Constitution's Boycott.

From the Montgomery, Ga., Monitor. Every newspaper in the south ought at once to come out squarely and unequivocally in line with THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION in its boycott of the north if the infamous force bill is passed by the republican congress. The proposition of THE CONSTITUTION is that in the event of the passage of the federal election bill, which is virtually an every city, town and hamlet throughout the south, and that resolution be passed and adhered to by every man, woman and child in the south, to buy or use nothing that is produced or sold at the north.

By all means let us do it. Let us show these carcass-eating radicals that we can live without them. Let us show them that we can produce

From the Baltimore News. All this has taught the southern people that, no matter what professions the great and spoken of the north may make, they are poisonously rancorous within and have no good will toward the persecuted section. So they are about to do a very sensible thing. They will confound their own and business dealing to their own people. They are determined to meet resentment with resentment and proscription with proscription. They mean to do what they ought to have done before dealing with their friends and not their implacable enemies.

Right here Baltimore has her opportunity to be what nature intended she should be, the north's chief enemy, and to show her hand to the section of which she is a part and with which she is in full sympathy. "Blood is thicker than water," and ties of race and kinship rise above mere mercenary consideration. Let us unite with our friends, and if this city has the intelligence and grit that she ought to possess she will seize her opportunity and become the manufacturing and commercial focus of a great section.

Those who know the heroism of the southern people and remember how they submitted to privation for the cause they believed to be right, can anticipate the constancy with which they will turn from those who are their implacable enemies at heart no matter how fair have been their speeches and pledges. The man who wants to put the south under negro domination is not only an enemy to that section, but a traitor to his race, and with him the people of the persecuted section should have no dealing or affiliation.

Let the commercial and industrial bodies of this city and the south organize for mutual profit and sectional trade. All that is necessary is to be manufactured or imported can be supplied here or in some southern city and the proscribed section can take care of herself.

Let the southern people arise and stand together.

A Big Boycott.

From the Hartwell Sun. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION strongly advocates a southern boycott of northern merchants, manufacturers and business men if the election bill is passed. It is a grand inspiration, well worthy of the great defender of the south, and will, like the Farmers' alliance, sweep the south as a tremendous cyclone, if the force bill is passed.

The Force Bill Collapsing.

From the New York Herald. The announcement that several republican senators have expressed their determination to vote against the force bill confirms the impression the Herald has all along entertained, that the measure would never become a law. It is in every respect so repugnant to the genius of American institutions that we could not conceive its acceptance by even the most strenuous republican. And, in fact, republican repugnance has been our main reason for refusing to share in the widely expressed feelings of alarm as to its passage.

Students of politics outside of party preferences feel that the general tendency of the republican, or rather let us say the union men of the north, has been that of generosity to the south. Whatever the fervor of election cries or truculent appeals to a war sentiment for partisan purposes,

Why Not?

From the Lexington, Ky., Transcript. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION suggests a boycott on the north if the infamous force bill is made a law. Why not? This law is to boycott southern men for their franchise and put this fair section of the land under negro rule, and if the boycott will serve as a means of retaliation, let us do it with all our might. The republicans had just as well realize that they cannot control this country by chicanery or bullying means. If the force bill becomes a law it will, in the end, do the north more harm than it will the south, and will put the negro in a hundred times worse position than they are now. If the revolutionary republicans have any care for the negro they must defeat this force bill. If it passes the negro may as well pull up stakes and go to the north where they don't want him.

The Remedy.

No law can be enacted by a northern republican majority which is opposed to the commerce and trade of the north. Arouse this opposition of the trade centers by touching the pocketbook of those who make and unmake the lawmakers. Let the threat of the boycott of all northern goods by southern consumers shew to the people of the north how thoroughly in earnest the south is in its opposition to the force bill.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has sounded the key-note, which is ringing through the land, and which is recognized in the formation of home rule societies, organized for the purpose of declaring their intention to boycott the north in case the infamous force bill should be enacted into law.

The Post suggests that Brunswick's board of trade take immediate charge of this matter, and call a meeting of citizens to protest against the force bill, and to organize a home rule association, and to resolve that if the force bill is passed no white man of Brunswick will buy a dollar's worth of goods from any one living north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Better Than Rifles.

From the New Orleans States. Our contemporary, the Times-Democrat, intimates very clearly that it prefers the Winchester to the boycott as an instrument to defeat the force bill, but few will agree with it. The reason the proposition to adopt the boycott is a weapon with which to fight the bill has aroused the people of Georgia to a high pitch of enthusiasm, is because the thinking men there and all over the south realize that it will prevent the shedding of human blood. The boycott is a weapon which the people of the south can use with more telling effect than they can the deadly rifle. It will win peace and freedom for our people without the cost of blood. The boycott is the only weapon which would surely follow race conflict. The people, as we have said, understand this, and already the oriflame has been lighted on the tops of the red hills of Georgia.

The Question of a Boycott.

From the New Orleans States. We published Governor Gordon's letter on the proposed boycott yesterday.

If the northern people who control the national government should persist, as they have commenced, in using the power to oppress and smite the southern people with wanton, vindictive, uncalculated and wicked legislation, it would not be unreasonable that the masses of their victims should retaliate with a suspension of business relations with the north.

The Alliance Backs It.

POULAN, Ga., July 25.—[Editors Constitution: Your grandly eloquent and timely editorial of Sunday meets a hearty endorsement from every loyal southern man. I am president of a sub-alliance. The alliance can and will act as one man.

The Talk of McDuffie.

THOMSON, Ga., July 25.—[Editors Constitution: The editorial in Sunday's CONSTITUTION, headed "To Meet the Force Bill," is the general talk of McDuffie county. THE CONSTITUTION is right, as it always is.

They Mean Business.

From the Carrollton Times. Dr. W. F. Fitts, one of Carrollton's very prominent druggists, and Colonel E. W. Wells, prominent

of the Carrollton Buggy Emporium, mean business in the boycott matter.

A Boston drug drummer was here this week and Dr. Fitts, after careful consideration, gave him an order for certain drugs, to be shipped not before the middle of September, and not at all if the election law bill was passed by the United States senate.

Two Buggy drummers, one from Columbus, Ohio, the other from Cincinnati, called on West Wells yesterday, and after a half day's worry with them, he bought three buggies to be shipped late in the season, provided the force bill was not passed, and of the bill was passed and the buggies were shipped he was not to pay for them.

These gentlemen mean business. If the north has no respect for our people, they will not buy their wares.

A Glorious Voice From North Carolina.

ELK PARK, N. C., July 25.—[Special].—Will you allow an humble resident of the "old north state," to say God bless the brain that inspired the editorial in your issue of July 20th, entitled "To Meet the Force Bill."

When the time comes for action—if it comes it does—you will find the sturdy inhabitants of these mountains with you heart and soul to resist in any way we can the working of the infamous bill. You have the lead. Keep it and we will follow to the death if necessary to retain the supremacy of the white race in the south.

Point out the way, tell us what to do, and the doing of it is safe in the hands of the young men of the south whose fathers were gray. Respectfully, G. C. LANE.

Baltimore for Us.

From the Baltimore News. All this has taught the southern people that, no matter what professions the great and spoken of the north may make, they are poisonously rancorous within and have no good will toward the persecuted section. So they are about to do a very sensible thing. They will confound their own and business dealing to their own people. They are determined to meet resentment with resentment and proscription with proscription. They mean to do what they ought to have done before dealing with their friends and not their implacable enemies.

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From the Hartwell Sun. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION strongly advocates a southern boycott of northern merchants, manufacturers and business men if the election bill is passed. It is a grand inspiration, well worthy of the great defender of the south, and will, like the Farmers' alliance, sweep the south as a tremendous cyclone, if the force bill is passed.

The Force Bill Collapsing.

From the New York Herald. The announcement that several republican senators have expressed their determination to vote against the force bill confirms the impression the Herald has all along entertained, that the measure would never become a law. It is in every respect so repugnant to the genius of American institutions that we could not conceive its acceptance by even the most strenuous republican. And, in fact, republican repugnance has been our main reason for refusing to share in the widely expressed feelings of alarm as to its passage.

Students of politics outside of party preferences feel that the general tendency of the republican, or rather let us say the union men of the north, has been that of generosity to the south. Whatever the fervor of election cries or truculent appeals to a war sentiment for partisan purposes,

Why Not?

From the Lexington, Ky., Transcript. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION suggests a boycott on the north if the infamous force bill is made a law. Why not? This law is to boycott southern men for their franchise and put this fair section of the land under negro rule, and if the boycott will serve as a means of retaliation, let us do it with all our might. The republicans had just as well realize that they cannot control this country by chicanery or bullying means. If the force bill becomes a law it will, in the end, do the north more harm than it will the south, and will put the negro in a hundred times worse position than they are now. If the revolutionary republicans have any care for the negro they must defeat this force bill. If it passes the negro may as well pull up stakes and go to the north where they don't want him.

The Remedy.

No law can be enacted by a northern republican majority which is opposed to the commerce and trade of the north. Arouse this opposition of the trade centers by touching the pocketbook of those who make and unmake the lawmakers. Let the threat of the boycott of all northern goods by southern consumers shew to the people of the north how thoroughly in earnest the south is in its opposition to the force bill.</

A GOOD DAY IN SPITE OF RAIN.

The Floats Coming in Rapidly—
156 Enlisted.

THE COMMITTEES NEARLY THROUGH
Captain John Miller Appointed
Marshal of the Procession.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES

There was another good day's work in spite of the rain, and the enlistment of floats last night was 156. The committees had to snatch opportunities between the downpours, which were so heavy most of the day as to drench any one who ventured out, even with an umbrella.

There are a number of floats in sight and the number will soon swell to 200, the estimate which was made several days ago. The enlistment committees have had but a few hours of their work, and several of their members have suffered from the exposure, but they knew no such word as fail, and their work is very near completed.

They have all worked faithfully, and have all done well in their territory. The two north side committees have reported sixty-seven floats, and the two committees on the south side have sent in eighty-nine. Of the four subcommittees, Messrs. Gress, Johnston and Thorne take the lead with fifty-two floats. The full list of floats revised to date will be printed tomorrow.

The Appointment of a Marshal.
An important step yesterday was the appointment of a marshal. General Chairman Fear, to whom the appointment of a marshal had been imposed, after giving the matter careful consideration, decided to appoint Captain John Miller, of the Governor's Horse Guards. The appointment gives general satisfaction and is a guarantee of good management on the day of the procession.

The floats which have already been reported will cover something over a mile and a half, allowing fifty feet to the float, and leaving an intervening space. But the Henschel Lumber company's display will probably take up over 100 feet, and others will be of great length, so that the procession enlisted will cover about a mile and three-quarters. To handle this long procession Mr. Fear has devised a system of numbers by which each float's place will be designated on a certain block, so that it can report to the division commander at that particular place and not interfere with the movement of any other float.

The marshal will make a very careful selection of aides, so as to put the procession in charge of men who will be able to move off promptly and in good order.

Marshal Miller takes hold of the parade with enthusiasm and will have able assistance. The general committee and the executive committee meet at the Kimball house at 10 o'clock this morning and the meeting will be a routine one.

The additional floats reported up to last night were as follows:

GEORGE CRACK, marble cutting on a float.
C. F. HYD, printing.
J. J. FARR, photography and art display.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
ATLANTA RUBBER COMPANY.
REIDELT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
G. W. BLAKE, the St. Louis week mail, promises a display that will be worth coming to see.
THE KING HARDWARE COMPANY.
ED. L. GRANT, sign painter.
SHEPARD CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, showing a car under construction.
D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO., dry goods.
VENABLE BROTHERS & CO., grocers.
COLLINS BROS. COMPANY will surprise the public.
THE EAST TENNESSEE RAILROAD.
WETZELL & SONS, furniture and carpets.
A. J. WEST & CO. will show the people how Atlanta real estate is sold.
MOERLEIN BREWERY COMPANY, J. H. Spillman.
SCIPLE & SONS, line and cement.
SELIG MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
G. H. IRBY SHOEING COMPANY.
FISCHER & BROS.
DIXIE LUMBER COMPANY.
WILSON & SMITH.
BROOK & GREEN, hardware company.
WINGATE & MELL.
J. A. CURTIS.
PAUL & GULAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
T. C. MAYSON.
L. E. TRIPPO, paints and oils.
F. W. HART, ash, doors and blinds.
A. J. MOSES & CO.
GLORY SOAP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, floor.
J. R. JOHNSON, stoves.
SOUTHERN BROS. & CO., grocers.
GEORGE S. MAY, meats.
ATLANTA JOURNAL, three floats.

THORPE RELEASED.

He Compromises With His Prosecutors and Goes Free.

T. H. B. Thorpe, the young man arrested in Savannah something over a week ago for cheating and swindling, and who had been in a cell at police headquarters since being brought back from Savannah, was released yesterday morning.

He succeeded, through his attorney, Mr. Tom Corbin, in effecting a settlement, and the warrants against him were dismissed.

The money for the settlement was furnished by Thorpe's father.

After this affair was settled up Thorpe wrote out the following card, and handed it in at the Constitution office for publication:

Editors Constitution: In justice to myself and many friends in Atlanta, I ask you to print the following:

The statement that I was discharged from my place of business in Savannah, Georgia, and that I was going to the store is false, and I would easily prove same if it were necessary. Through circumstances over which I have no control, I received a telegram that my mother was very ill. Immediately after leaving the store, I went to my boarding house and notified the people that I was leaving, and I would be back in about two weeks. I then had very little time to catch the train, but went back through after about two hours, was open, and asked for my account. They would give me no satisfactory reply, and told me I would have to wait until the next day. I then checked outside, as it was after business hours. I had no idea how much money I had out, but I had to guess at it. I, however, wrote out a note before leaving, stating that if my account was not drawn out on receipt of statement I would remit at once. I did not have time to do so, and I am sorry that I did not do so. I am sorry that I did not do so, and I am sorry that I did not do so.

Yesterday evening Thorpe left the city. He did not state to anybody where he was going, but remarked that he would be back again.

Said one lady: "I wish my children looked as bright and healthy as yours do." Replied the other lady: "Mine would look just as healthy and as bright as yours if I did not occasionally give them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers."

A STRANGE CASE.

Can a Man Die From a Lightning Shock a Year After It Is Received? A coroner's jury rendered a verdict in substance that he came to his death from the effect of a lightning shock sustained about a year previous.

He was struck slightly by lightning about a year ago, but up to the time of his death, never exhibited any symptoms of injury. He worked all the time, and was apparently sound and healthy. This in the light of the verdict of the coroner's jury makes out a very unusual case to say the least. The cause assigned for the man's death was based upon the opinion of County Physician Griffin, who appeared before the coroner's jury. An autopsy was suggested by the coroner for substantiation, but the jury took it as being a probable cause and so rendered its verdict.

Among physicians the verdict created quite a little comment. All who expressed themselves were decidedly of the opinion that the man could not have come to his death from the shock he received a year ago.

Several physicians were questioned upon the subject by a reporter.

"It would be impossible for the man to have come to his death as the coroner's jury found," said Dr. Hunter P. Cooper. "A man might receive a lightning shock and linger for a year, but he would certainly show marked signs of affection in the interim."

"It would be possible," said Dr. E. C. Roy, "for a person to die from the effect of a disorder of the nervous system produced by lightning shock, but not from the direct effect of the shock itself. You see, the shock, if it did not kill outright, or leave him unharmed, might produce a disease of the nerves, which, gradually becoming more and more violent, would ultimately cause the sufferer to die. I don't understand how some could have died from lightning shock, as was found by the coroner's jury, if it is true that he received no evidence of disease resulting from that shock. Disease sufficient to cause death could be the effect of a shock of electricity, but the shock could not produce death at a subsequent time without the disease manifesting itself."

Dr. Harry H. Huzzar explained the case by illustrating the known effects of electricity.

"Electricity affects the human system," said he, "in three different ways. It either kills instantly and painlessly, severely maims, or leaves the person shocked unharmed. When it injures without killing instantly, it could produce a nervous affection that would result in death."

A SEWER DAMAGED.

The Heavy Rain Causes a Water Main to Break, With a Result of a Burst in the Sewer.

The hard rains of the past two days have done considerable damage to the sewers that are in process of building.

Loyd street sewer, between Garnett and Fair streets, has sustained the most serious damage.

For the distance of a block, the earth excavated for the laying of the sewer, has been washed so much as to necessitate considerable extra work.

Besides this washing, about seventy-five feet of sewer was washed out of the side of the newly laid sewer yesterday. The hole was made by the rush of water from a burst in the sewer.

During the day the earth settled, and this caused the water main to burst.

A force of men was at once put to work on both the main and the sewer, and last night everything was in working condition again.

At the corner of Loyd and Fair streets, where the accident occurred, the excavation washed out by the rain and the burst water main together is immense.

Fair street, Loyd street and Pulliam street for a short distance were all blocked by the debris.

Engineer Clayton inspected the work yesterday afternoon to see that it was all right.

A LADY AND A BURGLAR.

The Burglar Gets His Head in Her Door and Mrs. George Humphries had quite an experience with a burglar about half past one yesterday morning.

At that hour, Mrs. Humphries, who lives with her mother, Mrs. Cochran, at 42 Walker street, was awakened by somebody picking at the lock on the door leading from her room on the second floor to the hall.

She called the lady's pillow with a Smith & Wesson pistol, loaded in one chamber. Taking this out she waited a few seconds. Directly the key in the inside of the lock dropped to the floor, and the burglar fled.

As soon as Mrs. Humphries saw the man she discharged the pistol toward him.

This frightened him away, and running down the stairs he escaped, although you could hear his head in the door for some time.

Several other inmates of the house, who were awakened by the shooting and the noise of the burglar in his flight.

The burglar passed through the door frame, very close to the spot where Mrs. Humphries had seen the man.

Nobody was in the room with Mrs. Humphries, who is yet on the sunny side of twenty, being a bride of only about two months, except a little niece. She displayed a great deal of nerve in the incident.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOK.

He Goes to Brunswick.—Mr. A. C. Wilcox, a prominent young attorney of New York, was in Atlanta yesterday. He was on his way to Brunswick, where he will enter upon his chosen profession. Mr. Wilcox is a graduate of the law school of the University of Virginia, and is also among the last year's graduates of the law school at Athens.

Mr. W. A. Broughton.—W. A. Broughton, of Madison, was at the Kimball yesterday. Mr. Broughton is one of the great men of Georgia, not only as a politician, but as a successful farmer, but in matters of high political estate as well. He came to Atlanta to assist in the arrangement for a meeting of the alliance exchange on August 18th.

A Prominent Cotton Man.—Mr. W. A. Rowland, one of Athens most prominent men, passed through Atlanta yesterday on his way home from a pleasant vacation spent in the lakes and mountains of Michigan and Ohio coasts. Mr. Rowland is the junior member of the firm of Moss & Rowland, of Athens.

Off for the Summer.—Mr. Charles H. Flyer, a successful attorney and money lender, left yesterday for Haystack & Douglas, left yesterday for Savannah to sail for New York. He goes to visit his father, who is in the city, and will spend the entire summer at sea.

The Xmas of Grady.—There seems to be something about the Xmas of Grady that attracts people, even in commercial life. When the Xmas of Grady is held, the city is in a state of excitement. The Xmas of Grady is held every year, and it is a great event for the city. It is a day of great rejoicing, and it is a day of great excitement. It is a day of great rejoicing, and it is a day of great excitement.

A BIG BOSTON BANK

FOR MAKING A SPECIALTY OF SOUTHERN BUSINESS.

A Great Scheme for the South's Development—How It Has Been Started and How It Will Be Manipulated.

A million dollar national bank in Boston for making a specialty of southern business. That is the latest thing of interest in southern financial affairs.

The movement is creating quite a little excitement among the financial journals of the south, and the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, makes a great deal of the plan.

The promoter of the scheme is Mr. W. P. Rice, a noted financier, and that in his hands seems to be a sufficient guaranty of its success. The object is a good one, and much may be expected of it.

In a letter to the Manufacturers' Record, Mr. Rice explains the purposes of his plan as follows:

"I was prompted to undertake the enterprise by the growing interest among New England capitalists in southern resources and their satisfaction with their recent southern investments. In view of the fact that Boston has been the foster-mother of so many western cities, including Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, it seems reasonable to expect, if energetically encouraged, to prove a most potent lever for the south's prosperity."

"After giving much thought to the best way of increasing Boston's interest in the south, I became convinced that a great financial institution, with its stock largely held by enterprising men in every southern state, would act as an 'open sesame' for the south to those more advanced cities, and would be a most potent lever for the south's prosperity."

"Accordingly I applied for a charter for a national bank to be located in Boston with a capital of \$1,000,000. A large interest in the bank will be held by a number of right capitalists in New England."

The scheme is endorsed editorially by the Manufacturers' Record, as well as by many other journals in the north and south.

In speaking of Mr. Rice's record of repeated successes in similar schemes, the Manufacturers' Record says:

"Mr. W. P. Rice, the organizer of this new bank in Boston, has a wonderful record as a founder of successful financial institutions. The American National Bank of Kansas City, the original, and, with some million, and a quarter of stock was floated largely through his personal efforts, although he has since established in the month of May the clearing house of that metropolis. With this extraordinary financial ability, with his immense acquaintance with capitalists not only in New England but in the west, with the prestige of unvarying success, this bank, which is about to be established in Boston as a connecting link between the resources of the south and the unexploited capital of the north and west, calculated to be most profitable institution alike to its stockholders and to the south at large."

Mr. Rice has been the organizer of many strong banks of this kind in the west, and in the financial columns of every leading paper he is quoted as one of the most successful financiers in the land.

Too much cannot be said for the scheme he now has on hand, and from both a northern and southern standpoint it can be regarded as a great and timely movement.

Atlanta's Festival.

From the Rome Tribune.

Atlanta never sleeps and never gets too warm for business. Her merchants are making extensive preparations for a midsummer festival, which will take place on August 12th.

There will be a procession of floats, on which all the leading houses and industries will have extensive displays. There will be appropriate exercises at the Piedmont park, including speaking and exercises for the entertainment of the people.

The elephant will be the chief attraction for the boys and girls who have purchased it. The festival promises to be a great success and is sure to pay the merchants of Atlanta handsomely.

It seems strange that anyone will make a use of quinine and take their chances of suffering from the effects of malaria, when they can have a headache, dizziness, etc., when all the good effects of quinine are secured by a use of that harmless discovery of Dr. John B. of Louisville, Ky., called the "Grady's Compound."

It is a simple and safe remedy, and it is a great discovery. It is a simple and safe remedy, and it is a great discovery. It is a simple and safe remedy, and it is a great discovery.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Miss Linda Murphy, after spending several weeks at Lithia Springs, has returned to the city.

Mr. C. H. Milledge, of Forsyth, Georgia, is in the city at the Kimball, visiting his daughter-in-law, Mrs. E. C. Milledge, who has been ill for some weeks, but who is now, her friends will be glad to know, better.

Miss Manette Leigh left on Thursday for a visit to relatives in Hot Springs, Ark.

Miss Adele Ryckel, a charming young lady of Columbus, Ga., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. A. Corbally, at 98 Windsor street.

Miss Annie Redding and Miss Ella Matthews, two charming young ladies of Barnsville, returned last evening after two weeks' visit at their friend, Mrs. Cochran, of this city.

A Mountain of Salt.

A mass of 30,000,000 tons of pure, solid, compact rock salt, located on an island 135 feet high, which rises from a miserable sea marsh on the route from New Iberia, up the river to Lake de la Poudre, is one of the wonders of the world. How this island, which contains over 300 acres of excellent land, ever came into existence in such a locality is a matter of conjecture. Vegetation is scarce, and the scenery is beautiful and varied. In the center of this island, which is the only solid salt in the vast expanse of sea marsh for miles around, lies Salt Fort, the largest body of exposed rock salt in the world. Having never been surveyed, its exact extent is, as yet, unknown; however, Engineer Brown, who has been recently visited, says that there is not less than 30,000,000 tons of pure crystals in it.

This is the Season of the Year when Children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhea. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. 25 cents a bottle.

A Wonderful New Barometer.

At the last conversation of the Royal Society, London, England, a new barometer was entered which will, on a slip of paper, note the beginning, variations in intensity and termination of rain and hail, the instant of each lightning flash and the beginning and duration of a thunder clap, the instrument can be read for periods of time down to the fifteenth part of a second. An arrangement was also exhibited to show, either by projection or photography, the oscillatory nature of an electric spark.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA—Pure, Soluble, Economical.

PRESIDENT CARROT, of France, has been shot a third time, and each of his assailants declared that he was a poor man out of work, and had only fired a blank cartridge in order to attract attention to his case. This story of a man to the president is growing into a regular custom, and Carrot does not mind a pistol shot now any more than he does a visiting card.

PERRIER'S D'ARCADE COCOA, a delicious and refreshing drink which does not disintegrate.

THE DIVING ROD.

An Indian Territory Man's Remarkable Power.

"I read an article in the Globe-Democrat of June 28, entitled 'The Diving Rod,' with considerable interest," said Mr. John Holmes, of South McAlester, I. T., to a Globe-Democrat reporter, "especially as I am myself gifted with the phenomenal powers of which the article treats."

"My first experience with this power was thirty-two years ago, when I was a boy of 10 years, and it is not likely to be ever forgotten by me. I was sent by my father one day to look for some stock, and as I was crossing a meadow not far from my home, I felt a strange sensation all through my body, something like an electric current. As I proceeded it grew stronger until at last I stood rooted to the ground. It took all my strength to tear myself away from the spot, and when I did, I lost no time in getting back home, and for months afterward I could not be prevailed on to go near that mountain."

"I never later in the life of a copper was discovered on the mountain where I had my first experience with the mysterious power."

"The superior people of the neighborhood have heard of my father's little story, and they believe that the fairies had guarded this treasure for centuries, and had tried to abduct me; they also predicted terrible calamities to befall those who had broken into the fairy treasury. But the mines kept on, and all of them are rich men now."

"This power, for I know no name, seemed to develop in me with years, until I became so accustomed to it that I paid but little attention to its manifestations, and it was not until about three years ago that I became aware of the fact that I was, so to speak, a living mineral rod. Since that time, however, I have experimented with, and made a study of, this gift of nature, and I am convinced of its value in locating minerals or water. Singularly enough, in locating minerals I am as helpless without my power as I am without my power without my power. I may walk over the ground and feel the current all through my body, yet without the indicator I am unable to define the exact locality of the mineral. I have never failed to locate even a coin or piece of metal hidden by parties desiring to test the powers of the diving rod."

"About a year ago my work was so situated that I was to walk about for miles on my field of labor. At one point on the road I always felt the electric current. Finally I concluded to try the hazard and learn the cause of the sensation. I found that the protruding ledge of lime rock was the agent. I had never found of mineral existing in lime rock, but I broke of a few pieces and sent them to the School of Mines to be tested. I was surprised to learn that the rock contained 157 Troy ounces of silver to the ton. This is a small quantity of mineral, but still its presence attracted my nerves. I have often been asked why I do not cast my net among the mines of the far west, but I am not familiar with mining, and I am sensible of the fact that it requires money to succeed. Some day, however, I may take my hazel twig and seek my fortune in the Rockies."

The Acme of Cheap Postage.

From the New York Ledger.

A movement is now well under way in England which contemplates the most remarkable postal reform that has been mooted since Sir Rowland Hill, half a century ago, proposed that his countrymen's letters should be forwarded to any point within the limits of the British Islands on payment of a penny, or 20 in American money.

The present demand is that for the same fee of a letter shall be sent to British colonies all over the world. As things are now, it costs an Englishman 5c to send a letter to Canada, 8c to Australia by the Cape of Good Hope route, and 10c to India by the Cape route. To send letters by the short route, via Calcutta and British, costs more because the French and Italian governments between them levy a toll of 2c per letter for the transit of 1200 miles. We only charge, on the other hand, 1c per letter for carrying the British-Indian mails from New York to San Francisco, a distance of 3000 miles.

It is peculiarly exciting to consider the existing arrangements is the fact that foreign mails are carried so cheaply by English mail steamers, that a Frenchman or German can send a letter to almost every British dependency (except Canada) for half the fee exacted of an Englishman. One London merchant house is said to have saved \$5,000 a year by having its Eastern correspondence posted in France. Of course, such a discrimination against English trade in favor of commercial rivals excited indignation, and public opinion has lately found such predatory expression that Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has agreed to reduce to colonial postage charges to a uniform rate of 5c. This concession, far from satisfying the reformers, has only aroused a more vehement agitation for the penny, or 2c, rate. Americans are materially interested in the movement, because it is a fundamental feature of the programme that letters be sent to the United States at the same rate as to the colonies. Considering, indeed, that the Canadian mail is carried by the way of New York, it would be absurd to charge 5c for a letter to New York, and only 2c for a letter sent on hundreds of miles further to Montreal.

The Growth of Cities.

From the Iron Age.

Although it is an observation made by every intelligent person, and although has been frequently commented upon, the tendency of the people to prefer city life is likely to be a fruitful source of discussion at an early date.

It is the most deduction made from the statistics of population, now attracting so much attention, is sure to relate to the growing percentage of our population which dwells in the cities. Twenty-five towns, whose population is stated for 1880, with 100,000 inhabitants and upward, show a total of 9,493,451 souls, against 4,435,447 souls in 1880. This is an increase of over 3,000,000, or 47 per cent, while the population of the whole country has grown but 28-4 per cent. If we were in possession of the figures for all towns above 10,000 inhabitants, the proportion would prove more startling still. It is well known, however, that in certain sections of the country the rural population has actually lessened in numbers, while in a good many other sections it has barely held its own.

It is probable that the next few months will bring the writers of the iron age, and keenly that the temptations of city life draw from the country thousands only to be alienated from habits of thrift and earnest, honest work. It is becoming habitual with many to land the virtues of village life. The view of the towns are pictured in the blackest colors, and the degenerating tendencies are alluded to as doubtless a serious threat to the community. There is cause for apprehension, and a good deal of misery grows out of the inability to resist temptation, and failure to gain a position in the struggle for existence. But we feel convinced that the stimulus of new ideas, the effect of greater surroundings, the impulse of more serious effort, more than outweigh, through the success they beget, the losses due to failure.

The question is one which manufacturers generally have occasion to seriously study. On the whole, the tendency has been toward the degeneration of suburban sites, which offer with cheaper lands, the advantages of adequate transportation facilities and greater accessibility to market. To some extent they avoid the evils of suburban sites, which offer with cheaper lands, the advantages of adequate transportation facilities and greater accessibility to market.

A Marvelous Freak of Nature.

WINAMAC, Ind., July 16.—Five weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield had born unto them a pair of twins, or a double child that presents a freak in nature more peculiar than Jones' baby. Mr. Hatfield is a hardware merchant of this place, and he and his wife are prominent members of society.

With the permission of Mr. Hatfield the attending physician, Mr. George W. Thompson, of this place, was seen when it was found that the child is a human monstrosity. It is a pair of twins, whose aggregate weight at the time of birth was 7 pounds. One child is without a head in every respect, while the second is without a head and without an arm. His lower limbs and left arm are perfectly normal, and the left hand is without a little finger. Its right arm is merely a rudimentary growth about 3 inches in length, with a nail on the end of it.

THE GROWTH OF CITIES.

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Although it is an observation made by every intelligent person, and although has been frequently commented upon, the tendency of the people to prefer city life is likely to be a fruitful source of discussion at an early date.

It is the most deduction made from the statistics of population, now attracting so much attention, is sure to relate to the growing percentage of our population which dwells in the cities. Twenty-five towns, whose population is stated for 1880, with 100,000 inhabitants and upward, show a total of 9,493,451 souls, against 4,435,447 souls in 1880. This is an increase of over 3,000,000, or 47 per cent, while the population of the whole country has grown but 28-4 per cent. If we were in possession of the figures for all towns above 10,000 inhabitants, the proportion would prove more startling still. It is well known, however, that in certain sections of the country the rural population has actually lessened in numbers, while in a good many other sections it has barely held its own.

It is probable that the next few months will bring the writers of the iron age, and keenly that the temptations of city life draw from the country thousands only to be alienated from habits of thrift and earnest, honest work. It is becoming habitual with many to land the virtues of village life. The view of the towns are pictured in the blackest colors, and the degenerating tendencies are alluded to as doubtless a serious threat to the community. There is cause for apprehension, and a good deal of misery grows out of the inability to resist temptation, and failure to gain a position in the struggle for existence. But we feel convinced that the stimulus of new ideas, the effect of greater surroundings, the impulse of more serious effort, more than outweigh, through the success they beget, the losses due to failure.

The question is one which manufacturers generally have occasion to seriously study. On the whole, the tendency has been toward the degeneration of suburban sites, which offer with cheaper lands, the advantages of adequate transportation facilities and greater accessibility to market. To some extent they avoid the evils of suburban sites, which offer with cheaper lands, the advantages of adequate transportation facilities and greater accessibility to market.

A Marvelous Freak of Nature.

THE COUNTIES' CENSUS

MORE THAN TWENTY ENUMERATORS STILL AT WORK.

The Amazing Increase of Population and Improvements in the Country—A Half Million People Counted.

The census still goes on. And there is not a busier office in Atlanta than that of Colonel J. H. Thibodeau, supervisor of this district.

There are today three enumerators at work in Fulton county and about twenty in the entire district.

They will be in the field, perhaps, until after the first of August, as there are some districts yet that have barely been touched by the count.

One characteristic feature of the census in the counties is that all of them are showing surprising increases over the census statistics of 1880.

It will be remembered that the county enumerators were given thirty days in which to finish up their work, and it was thought at the time that they would all easily finish making the estimations within half the time. They have now been at work nearly sixty days, and still their work is anything but completed.

HOW THE DISTRICT SHOWS UP.

There are twenty clerks hard at work now in the census office, and they work from early morning until late at night.

Supervisor Thibodeau says the census was a much bigger thing than he at first expected, and it will be several months before the final report of the entire district is sent to Washington.

"What will your district show in total population?" was asked.

"There will be nearly a half million counted in this census district, which is a great increase over the last count. This is the largest district of all the six census districts in Georgia, and it is going to show the best per cent of increase, I think, than any other."

"How do the country districts turn up?" he was asked yesterday.

"Splendidly. I am amazed at the wonderful increase of population throughout the district, as well as at the large number of productive industries that have been established since the last census."

"Some of the country regions will double their population as given by the census of '80," "What part of the district seems to have experienced the greatest increase over the last census?"

"Well, it seems from the returns that the northern counties will have the best showing. These little towns that are being built up in the mountainous regions by new railroads are adding greatly to the population of the northern part of the state."

ALLEN TAKEN TO JAIL.

A Writ of Lunacy Sworn Out and He is Judged Insane.

Gus Allen, the young man who became demented Thursday morning, was adjudged a lunatic yesterday morning by a jury empaneled to investigate his condition.

Allen's father took out the writ upon which he was tried yesterday morning. The jury reached its decision without taking the unfortunate young man from his cell.

After his trial Allen was removed to the county jail, there to remain until room can be secured for him at the asylum.

It will be probably a week before he is taken to Milledgeville, said Sheriff Calhoun, who made out the commitment yesterday.

Very little trouble was had in transferring Allen from his cell at the station house to the county jail. He was much quieter yesterday morning, and was rational enough to recognize his sister, who has a great influence over him.

After he had been let out of the cell into the corridor, where Sheriff Williams was waiting for him, he became a little excited when an effort was made to put the handcuffs on his wrists.

This had to be abandoned finally, and the young man was led out to the station house door, where the patrol wagon was standing to receive him.

But he refused to be put in the wagon until his sister, who was in the office, came to the help of the officers.

She has always been strongly attached to him, and he has always been devoted to her. When she had coaxed him a little while and kissed him, he calmed down and entered the wagon without any trouble. At the jail he gave no trouble, and it is thought that a few weeks at the asylum will entirely restore his reason.

THE SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.

An Important Meeting of the Atlanta Branch to Be Held Tonight.

The members of the Atlanta branch of the Southern Travelers' association are called to meet at the rooms of the association tonight.

The meeting will be an important one.

It is explained by the officers of the association, who request that the call be made, that there are in the association a number of men who represent northern firms, and that a dignified protest against the force bill from the southern travelers would doubtless do good.

At any rate, the members of the association are called together for the purpose of considering that measure, and a full attendance is desired.

Be on hand tonight.

OFF TO COLUMBUS.

Two of the Colored Companies of Atlanta Going to Join the Drill.

Last night the Governor Volunteers, about thirty strong, commanded by Captain Jackson McHenry, left for Columbus, where they will participate in the big military drill.

Captain Moses H. Bentley's company went on the same train, and their commander will go down in the morning.

The two companies will do their part toward making a success of the drill, and it is probable that other companies from the city will join in the military maneuvers in Columbus.

BOUND OVER FOR FORGERY.

Shepherd, the Negro Who Passed the Forged Checks, Committed.

Bob Shepherd, the negro arrested for passing forged checks several days ago, was given a preliminary trial before Justice Owens yesterday morning.

He was tried on three warrants and enough evidence was adduced to justify his commitment on each charge.

A bond of \$500 was placed upon Shepherd for each warrant, making a total of \$1,500 bond.

The checks upon which Shepherd was held were signed by Frank E. Block, P. H. Snook and H. V. Snow. There are several other forged checks in the detectives' possession, with which Shepherd is held accountable, but no warrants were taken out on them.

An Enemy With the Rheumatism May be safely pool-poled. He is seldom active. Look out for him, though, when he has used Bitter's Stomach Bitters for a while, for ten chances to one that beneficent restorative will make him well enough to come down upon you like a thousand of bricks when you least expect it.

Placards, constipation, neuralgia, kidney complaints and material maladies are among the bodily afflictions completely "knocked out" by the Bitters.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

Dowden Lithia Water cures Diarrhea.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Will Meet Today to Organize and Transact Business.

The new democratic executive committee of Fulton county will meet at the court house this morning for organization.

The call for this meeting comes from Hon. Hubert L. Culbertson, chairman of the old committee.

It reads as follows:

ATLANTA, Ga., July 22, 1890.—As no provision was made at the mass meeting on Saturday last for the organization of the new executive committee of Fulton county, and in obedience to the expressed wishes of several of the new members, I, as chairman of the former executive committee, request the members of the new committee to meet in the city court room at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, July 26th, for the purpose of organization and for the transaction of such business as may be brought to the attention of the committee.

HUBERT L. CULBERTSON, Chairman Former Ex. Com. of Fulton County.

THE COMMITTEE.

The members of the committee are: T. P. Westmoreland, W. R. Brown, A. J. West and J. F. O'Neill, from the county at large.

Nathan Dooley and Steve Postel, from the first ward.

John T. Pendleton and John Berkele, from the second ward.

Dr. T. E. Collier and J. F. McWaters, from the third ward.

T. J. Buchanan and J. R. Whiteside, from the fourth ward.

James Bell and John Tyler Cooper, from the fifth ward.

Morris Brandon and Lewis W. Thomas, from the sixth ward.

Hubert Culbertson and John L. Tye, from Black Hall district.

B. F. Burdette, from Oak Grove district; R. L. Hope, from Buckhead; Howard E. W. Palmer, from Edgewood; N. A. Chastain and A. W. Murray, from Cooks; Dr. W. C. Fisher, from Collins; Tom Knight, from Adams; J. J. Fain, from Bryans; B. M. Blount, from East Point; A. S. Poole, from South Bend, and James Liddell, from Peachtree.

TWO MORE COUNTIES

Add to the Net Increase for 1890 Over 1880.

Irwin.....\$1,362,466
Increase.....\$ 97,928

Baker.....\$ 391,538
Increase.....\$ 560,787

Decrease.....\$ 4,818

These are the only districts returned to the comptroller-general's office yesterday.

They show a net increase of \$383,120. This makes twenty-nine counties heard from.

These counties show an aggregate net increase over last year of \$5,640,679.

These same counties show an increase of \$1,573,787 for 1889 over 1888.

Warren and Baker are the only two counties heard from that show a decrease for two consecutive years.

"Baker county," remarked Captain Furlow yesterday, "is away down in the list of poor counties now, but years ago it was one of the richest in the state. It was made up of immense plantations, and some of the wealthiest people in the state lived there. These plantations were lived like kings, and Baker county hospitality was talked of in Maine and California."

There were the Colquhitts, the Whiteheads, the Taylors, the Bonds, the Bealls, and other prominent families. One owned a magnificent plantation there, too.

"After the war the plantations were dismantled, and the planters' families moved off to the cities. The property has gone down, and down, and now it is one of the poorest counties in Georgia."

"The county taxation of railroads won't help it any, but only makes it poorer in comparison with the others. There isn't a foot of railroad in the county."

MR. RAUGHTON'S DEATH.

After a Lingering Illness He Passes Peacefully Away.

Mr. Jim Raughton is dead! His death occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Raughton was shipping clerk for Mr. Frank E. Block, and there never was a more attentive driver to business duties than he.

Two weeks ago he was stricken with paralysis, and since that time has been at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. F. M. Wallace, No. 105 East Simpson street, where he was tenderly cared for and given every attention that medical skill could suggest.

He was about twenty-eight years of age, just in the prime of his manhood, and was a widow and a four-year-old boy to mourn the loss of one who was an indulgent father and a faithful husband.

AN OLD MAN'S DEATH.

Mr. Thomas Hughes Dies at His Home on Luckie Street.

Mr. Thomas Hughes died yesterday evening at his residence, No. 58 Luckie street.

Mr. Hughes was one of the old pioneers. During the Seminole war he was one of General Polk's guides in his Okefenokee campaign. In those troublous times he was one of the bravest of the brave, and was depended upon by the old commander in many trying exigencies.

Mr. Hughes leaves a large family of grown up sons and daughters. Mr. H. H. Hughes, Mrs. Joe Rapp, Mrs. C. W. Smith, and Miss Alice Hughes, of this city; Mrs. Dr. Ramsay, of Columbus, a son in Louisiana and another in Texas.

The funeral services will occur today.

Mr. Hughes leaves a large family of grown up sons and daughters. Mr. H. H. Hughes, Mrs. Joe Rapp, Mrs. C. W. Smith, and Miss Alice Hughes, of this city; Mrs. Dr. Ramsay, of Columbus, a son in Louisiana and another in Texas.

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THE STURDY ATHLETES.

THEIR ENTERTAINMENT AT PONCE DE LEON IS POSTPONED.

A Great Exhibition of Running, Jumping, Swimming and Rowing Next Friday—Fixing Up the Grounds.

The exhibition of aquatic sports which was to have been given by the athletes of the Young Men's Christian association, yesterday afternoon, has been postponed on account of the incessant rains until next Friday.

Professor Whitman, who has in charge the public entertainment is more determined than ever to make the occasion a perfect success in its way, and will have a programme next Friday full of interest to every one who has a fondness for athletic sports.

The programme that had been arranged for yesterday afternoon was made up solely of aquatic sports, and was such a one as would have attracted a very large audience at Ponce de Leon, but for the great rains.

A swimming race had been arranged that would have been entered by some of the swiftest swimmers among the athletes of Atlanta.

There were also, many other aquatic races arranged, among which was a rowing race, a boat race, an obstacle race and a tub race.

All of these races were to have occurred on the Ponce de Leon lake, and each one would have been entered by some excellent experts in the water sports.

THE PROGRAMME FOR FRIDAY.

On next Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the people of Atlanta will have an occasion to witness the greatest exhibition of athletic sports ever seen in this city.

Professor Whitman has decided to enlarge the programme and will give, in addition to the swimming and boating races, some excellent and exciting field and track sports.

He will have the racing track put in fine shape next week, and will array before the public the finest runners, jumpers, and all round athletes in the classes of the gymnasium.

The programme will be as follows:

A swimming race on the lake.

A boating race, to be entered by several sturdy athletes.

A tub race which will afford amusement for everybody on the grounds, and will be ludicrous from beginning to end.

A hurdle race, which is to be entered by the fastest runners in the association.

Putting the shot, jumping, tumbling, and in fact, all manner of athletic entertainments.

An effort will be made to have music for the occasion from a splendid band, and all in all, a most complete programme will be gotten up for the occasion.

The interest in the gymnasium was never at a higher pitch, and there will be more than twenty sturdy athletes to enter the various contests at Ponce de Leon next Friday.

A large crowd will doubtless be present to witness the games.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has a steadily increasing popularity, which can only be won by an article of real merit. Give it a trial.

CUT HACK RATES.

To the Public.

Mr. Colvin having no doubt unintentionally given me credit for the first cut in his interview in the Journal, in the present reduction of rates, I thank him for it, and will take you into the public that I am heartily in favor of the "new reduced rate," and propose to stick to it; neither has it taken me six years or more to find out that Mr. Calvin all of a sudden became the great defender of this people, and says 500 per cent is enough for me.

It is to be hoped that the public will understand who cut and what caused it.

If the object of this cut is to freeze young men out of an honorable ambition to do better, it will fail.

If it is to down poor colored men who are trying to make a name for themselves, it will fail. If any sane man in Atlanta believes that a corporate transfer line, for six and a half years have charged \$1.00 per mile for six and a half years to find out that it is enough for me.

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JEWELER.

65 WHITEHALL ST.

Reliable Goods.

Fair Dealing.

Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR Blank Books, Ledgers,

Journals, Cash Books,

Binding, etc., etc., of

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,

(THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE),

State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.

Correspondence before placing your order.

N. C. SPENCE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

CARRIAGES,

81 and 83 Decatur St.

Have a large lot of fine PRATTES, new and

second-hand, made in Atlanta and eastern made.

The best and latest styles at BOTTOM PRICES.

All work guaranteed. may 14-43m

DR. BOWES & CO

Southern Medical Dispensary.

212 MARQUETTE ST., ATLANTA, GA.

(Over Jacobs' Pharmacy)

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin

Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, im-

purity, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, con-

fusion of ideas, safety and permanent cures.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, syphilis

and all of its ter- rible results totally eradicated. Ulcers, blotches,

sores or ulcerated throat and mouth, scrofula, ery-

sipella permanent cures when others have failed.

URINARY frequent and burning urine,

gonorrhea, gleet, urinary sediments, cystitis, etc.,

quickly cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE "Perma-

nent" without any cutting or caustics, or dis-

ruption of business or occupation.

CURES GUARANTEED.

A SURE CURE to young and middle-aged men

who have foolishly wasted their energies. Dr.

Bowes is a graduate of the great University

of Michigan

DOLLAR BILLS FOR CIGAR LIGHTERS

It's a Great Trick for Drummers Who Want to Appear Liberal.

From the New York Sun.

A drummer for a large wholesale clothing house has a trick which he says saves him a great deal of money. He has to go around with retailers in small country towns a great deal. He finds that an amount of display and extravagance is necessary in order to convince them of the standing and generous dealing of his house. This used to cost him a great deal of money in traveling expenses. He was expected to bear a great part of the expense of entertaining the men to whom he sold goods; he had to buy them drinks and cigars and take them around. In the course of this he had to drink a good deal himself. He noticed that it was not so much the amount of money that he spent, but the show of it, and that it was more important to appear careless and generous than really to spend a great deal of money.

One night he was with some retail clothiers and their friends drinking. He had several small bills in his pocket. He had been drinking a good deal himself, and in a reckless way he took out a bill and lit a cigar with it. Without thinking he put out the light and stuck the burning remnant in his waistcoat pocket. He noticed how it impressed the men with whom he was. The bill did not amount to any more than the price of a round of drinks or cigars, but it made the eyes of his customers open to the fact that he was a man who was not a reckless waster. The next day, when he asked up, he found the burned bill in his pocket only one end had been burned. He thought he had made a fool of himself, and he was throwing away good money. The idea occurred to him, however, that possibly he could take the bill around to the sub-treasurer and get a new bill for it. So he took the bill to the sub-treasurer, where it was readily exchanged for a new one. The bill had been burned, but it was plain that its denomination, number and issue, and he had no trouble in having it replaced.

The idea became strong in his mind that he might do this ostentatious and reckless act without saving a cent for it. So the next time he was out with several of his customers he bought a few rounds of drinks, and then began in a reckless and careless way to burn up one and two dollar bills. He took pains to put the burning end of the bill in his pocket, and not to burn up enough of any one bill to destroy its redeemable qualities. He also told his customers extravagant stories about the fact that he was burning the bills, and that he was selling, and what liberal concessions he was making to get rid of the stock which his house had on hand. He found the trick worked excellently. He has been buying it on ever since to a greater or less extent.

One night he held a card party of some of his customers at his room at the hotel, and thinking that possibly they would notice that he was burning the bills, he put them back in his pocket, he used dollar bills for lighters during the whole evening and then threw them in a cuspidor. He noticed that they were putting them on before he threw them in; so that they might not be burned up there. After his customers left he took the top off the cuspidor, took the bills out, folded them all up and redeemed them when he next returned to New York. He has gained the reputation of being one of the most careless and extravagant men on the road, without it costing him as much as for expenses with his customers as it costs other salesmen who do not burn up their money.

BLACKSNAKES AFTER HONEY.

Seven Big Fellows Break Up a Colony of Bees—Their Picnic Interrupted.

A dispatch from Scranton, Penn., of the 20th instant says: A cup of maple syrup attracted some wild honey bees to where Horace D. Haines and Joel A. Nott were eating their dinner in a hemlock forest, down in Spring Brook township, one day last week. The men had been slashing down a tract of timber and were resting the back of their heads against the trunk of a tree, when they noticed that the bees were settling on the rim of the syrup cup until it was black with them, and Haines noticed that each bee as soon as it had sipped its fill of sweets shot away into the forest in the same direction. Thinking that he might find a big tree without much trouble, Haines watched the bees carefully and in a short time lined them to a large hemlock tree stood only a few yards from the edge of the slashing.

About seventy feet from the ground there was a hole in the trunk, into which the bees disappeared. That was all right so far, but when Haines had got closer to the tree and taken a sharper look, he saw a good portion of the body of a large snake swaying back and forth from the hole, as though it were a drop. Haines then yelled to Nott to come and see the snake. At the sound of his voice the reptile drew itself into the hole for a moment, but crawled out just above the hole, and its length hung down close to the bark by its tail Nott got there.

The bark peelers had a shotgun out in the slashing and Nott, who was a hunter, Haines remained at the foot of the hemlock. While Nott was gone the snake wound its head end around the trunk and drew its tail from the hole. Then it wriggled its tail and drew lower down and let its head drop, getting and other hold with its head end as before, and then lowering its tail again. Seeing that the snake was coming, Haines grabbed a tree and a pretty fat clip, Haines grabbed a club and waited for it. When it had slid down to point about as high as he could reach, Haines let fly with the club, and the snake dropped and went to squirming around on the mossy ground. Haines then stepped forward and quickly snatched its head and stretched it out straight, and then he found that he had killed a blacksnake that was eight feet and two inches long. The blacksnake dragged its snake away from the tree and sat down on a log. While they sat there a still larger blacksnake crawled out of the bushes and started up the tree in a spiral course. There was a bulging spot in the reptile's body just below its neck, and Nott ran up and banged away at the bulge when the snake was about twelve feet from the ground. The snake was dead, dead. Haines ripped open the bulge and took out a crushed chipmunk the snake had evidently just swallowed. This snake was eight feet and ten inches long.

Very few bees were going in and coming out of the hole in the tree, and the bark peelers came to the conclusion that the blacksnakes had ruined the colony, and that it was more than likely the snakes had a nest in the hollow trunk. The hemlock was sound at the butt and as high as the men could reach with an axe, and there was no way for the snakes to reach the hollow part except from outside. The bark peelers resolved to chop the tree down. Nott put a big charge of shot into the gun, and then they chopped the tree so that it fell uphill. The moment the tree fell, Haines and stuck his jacket into the hole, while Haines sounded the trunk all the way up. He found it to be hollow only four or five feet below the opening. Just above the bottom of the hollow he chopped out a big chip and laid bare a lot of rotten heart and some honeycomb. Nott fired into the hole, and out popped five large blacksnakes. Each reptile had been well peppered with shot, and the men quickly clubbed and stamped them to death. Then Haines chopped the hollow bare on one side and in as much as the men were devoted to printing, which is variously attributed to the Chinese, the French and Germans.

Invention of Steel Pens.

Who invented steel pens? Twenty years ago three men lived who might have answered this question. Two of them, John Mitchell and Joseph Gillot, died without imparting their knowledge on the subject. The other, Sir Josiah Mason, left on record that Mr. Samuel Harrison made a pen about the year 1820. But it does not appear that Mr. Harrison had anything to do with the manufacture of pens in machinery, and this question is involved in as much obscurity as the invention of printing, which is variously attributed to the Chinese, the French and Germans.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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ERNEST C. KONTZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room 43, Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. 10-19-19.

Wm. A. Haygood, Hamilton Douglas, HAYGOOD & DOUGLAS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office 174 Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA.

EDMUND W. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, 65 1/2 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 44.

THOMAS WILLINGHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 324 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Will practice in the state and federal courts. 441y

BENJAMIN H. HILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will practice in state and United States courts. Office 64 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. Office telephone 149-Residence 1222-Three calls.

H. C. Johnson, I. H. Johnson, JOHNSON & JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, (N. J. Hammond's old office.) 214 East Alabama street, ATLANTA, GA.

THOMAS W. LATHAM, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Commercial law and collection. Room 45, Georgia Building, Decatur street. Telephone 100. Atlanta, Ga.

SURGERY.

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Address John W. Nelms, 264 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., or Dr. J. A. Nelms, Smyrna, Ga.

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J. A. LESUEUR, ARCHITECT, Having had twenty-five years' experience as Architect and Builder, and thoroughly understanding the business, and his services as Architect and Superintendent. Give him a trial. No. 70, Butler St., Atlanta, Ga.

I HAVE REMOVED

To my large and commodious new stores, Nos. 62 and 64 Marietta st., where I am better prepared than ever to show my patrons a full line of Paints, Window Glass, Artists' Materials, etc.

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Southern Ink for Southern Printers.

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Superior Quality and Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

BE ONLY INK MANUFACTURED IN THE SOUTH.

DRUNKENNESS

LIQUOR HABIT.

HALL'S GOLDEN SPECIFIC

It is a sure cure for all cases of Drunkenness, without the knowledge of the patient. It is a powerful and safe remedy, and will cure a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a man or a woman, and whether the habit is old or new. It is a sure cure for all cases of Drunkenness, without the knowledge of the patient. It is a powerful and safe remedy, and will cure a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a man or a woman, and whether the habit is old or new.

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GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S

Office, July 4, 1896. Adm'r L. Kott, administrator on the estate of William G. Gramling, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

L. A. W. 3 mos sat

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, July 4, 1896. Stephen A. Ryan, administrator on the estate of the Edmondson, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

LAWSON SAT

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, June 4, 1896. John T. Blount, administrator on the estate of Horace M. Darden, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

LAWSON SAT

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, July 4, 1896. George W. Elliott, administrator on the estate of Malinda Elliott, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

LAWSON SAT

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, July 4, 1896. Henry Miller has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Simon Freeman, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in August next, why said letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

JULY 5, 12, 19, 26-AUG 2

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, July 4, 1896. Carrie Steele Logan, guardian of Annie and Lilla Johnson, Logan, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.

JULY 5, 12, 19, 26-AUG 2

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, July 4, 1896. J. Carroll Payne, guardian of the estate of Martin Payne, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.

JULY 5, 12, 19, 26-AUG 2

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, July 4, 1896. Samuel B. Hoyt, guardian of George H. Preston, minor, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.

JULY 5, 12, 19, 26-AUG 2

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, July 4, 1896. Jacob Menko, executor of the estate of Jacob Menko, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.

LAWSON SAT

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, July 4, 1896. J. Carroll Payne, guardian of the estate of Martin Payne, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.

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JULY 5, 12, 19, 2

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

NEW YORK, July 25.—[Special.]—Advices from Manchester are to the effect that, while organized port time will not be adopted by the English spinners, they will extend the usual bank holidays seven or ten days. This information is confirmed by the small purchases by spinners today in Liverpool, and the report in the Liverpool exchange statement that of the large purchases during the week 18,000 bales were bought by speculators. It is supposed this large line of cotton is accumulated for the purpose of being traded on the last of the month to the prominent bull spec-

October.....	6 10	6 15	6 15
WHEAT—			
August.....	5 05	5 10	5 10
September.....	5 17½	5 20	5 20
October.....	5 25	5 27½	5 25

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The petroleum market continues narrow, and no interest is shown in trading. The opening today was steady with spot prices and August 29. A slight gain was made in early trading, then the market became dull and remained so until the close.

CURES
 Arrhoea, Dysentery, Malaria and all Bowel Complaints. Leading physicians prescribe it for adults and children.
Sold by all Liquor Dealers.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY
B. & B.
 Wholesale Liquor Dealers, 48 and 50 Market Street, Atlanta, Ga. **Merchandise**
Wholesale

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